The New-York Times.

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ANALYTICAL TREATISE ON HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT PREPARATIONS, ILLUSTRATING THEIR EFFECTS AND MEDICINAL POWERS ON PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH BY ITS USE, BY DR. X. BAUDNITZ, PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT VIENNA, 1866.

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I consider myself performing a professional duty in examining and analyzing a specific remedy, which has afforded relief to many thousands, and which has acquired a reputation unsurpassed by any other specific; its extended adoption cannot fail to form an epoch in medical science. The remedies I refer to are Hoff's Malt Extract Preparations. Before Mr. Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health had attracted the attention of physicians, it had already secured for itself the approval of hundreds of patients who had been restored to health by its use. It was only after many thousand cures that the medical men in Prussia considered it their duty to examine and analyze Hoff's Malt Preparations. It is remarkable that all classes of physicians, the homeopath as well as the allopath, agreed for once in opinion, and declared that Hoff's Malt Extract was highly serviceable, not only as an article of diet for convalescent patients, or in cases of patients with enfeebled vital powers, but likewise for diseases of the chest, the stomach and the throat, for catarrh in all its different stages, for hemorrhoids, colds, coughs and hoarseness. Under these circumstances, it was natural that the public should be desirous of possessing an analytical work developing the qualities of these preparations. We trust that the paragraphs we now pen will meet this want and open to the afflicted a source of health, the efficacy of which has been proved in a thousand instances.

NO. I.

THE MOST PROMINENT CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

These are vegetable *jelly*, *starch*, *gum* and *saccharine matter*. JELLY is an extremely nourishing substance, easily assimilated by the human organs, and consequently easily digested. STARCH has been wisely added, and in order to moderate the too rapid effects of the gelatinous matter. GUM is a substance soluble in water, without taste, glutinous, and rather nourishing. The SACCHARINE principle has a sweet and palatable taste.

NO. II.

GENERAL QUALITIES OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. 1. It is easy of digestion; it occasions no fatigue to the stomach, is easily decomposed by the gastric juices, and is rapidly converted into chyle. 2. A small quantity of Hoff's Malt Extract possesses a considerable amount of nourishment. 3. It possesses the power of stimulating the body; and is, 4, finally true to its name—simply Malt Extract, with the reservation of that preparation, which is known to the proprietor only; and herein is contained the great value of Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health.

NO. III.

SPECIAL USES OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

1. WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION.—In this case Hoff's Malt Extract has a beneficial effect by increasing the energy of the stomach and of the entire system of the intestines. It promotes the secretion of the proper quantity of diluting juices; gradually reduces to its normal state the irritability which is unequally distributed; and allays that immoderate degree of irritation which is so highly injurious to the system. * * * *

We feel justified in inserting here extracts from letters addressed to Mr. Hoff, as they show the truth of this statement, and we hope by so doing to gain the confidence of the community and of physicians, and to teach them to discriminate between this preparation and the specifics and so-called remedies with which the market is flooded.

Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 237 9th-av., writes: "*Your Malt Extract strengthens the stomach*, as well as the nerves and the whole system."

Dr. Gordon, of Boston: "Not only in my own cases, with many others suffering also from *impaired digestion and general debility* arising from it, I have known admirable results come from its use."

2. IN CASES OF MORBID PROCESS OF DIGESTION in general and more especially when digestion degenerates into a fermentation of foul secretions, gaseous emanations and acidity, *Hoff's Malt Extract* is highly serviceable. By improving digestion it remedies the morbid state of the chemical digestive process. * * * * * * * *

Mr. William Moller, No. 6 West 20th-st, says: "I have found great benefit in my case, dyspepsia, and cheerfully recommend it."

3. FOR A FOUL STATE OF THE STOMACH.—This is one of those chronic diseases which affect people for a number of years. When it has taken deep root it can be cured with great difficulty only. In this case Hoff's Malt Extract does excellent service, by gradually putting a stop to the immoderate generation of phlegm and by strengthening the enfeebled mucous coatings of the stomach.

Mr. W. M. Fredenburg, No. 33 London Terrace, writes: "Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage has relieved me from the disease which has been so many years my misery; I use it daily as a *drink* and it does a *great deal of good* to my health."

Mrs. Eliza Dafferner, No. 26 Rivington-st.: "For a long time my husband suffered from a foul stomach; the use of Hoff's Malt Extract has cured him entirely."

4. FOR BODILY WEAKNESS IN GENERAL.—In this case I cannot sufficiently recommend Hoff's Malt Extract. I must, however, observe, that people may be weak without being positively ill. Weakness cannot, therefore, by itself be considered a disease: but Hoff's Malt Beverage is, therefore, so highly beneficial in this case, because it strengthens those organs which are necessary to sustain life, and regulates and promotes its chemical process.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1866.

MR. HOFF: Please send to my house one dozen of your beverage. The effect on the condition of my lady was charming. Without being actually sick she never enjoyed perfect health, and we recommend cheerfully your Malt preparation.

JOHN ZETTLER,
No. 168 East 12th-st.

5. IT IS LIKEWISE BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES SUFFERING FROM CHLOROSIS, to ladies performing the first duty of maternity, to their offspring, and especially to those who cannot take ale, porter or spirituous liquors. I shall deserve their thanks for calling their attention to Hoff's Malt Extract, which will please them by its palatable taste and salutary effects.

Mr. J. Heller, No. 168 Lexington-av., writes: "When giving a new order, my physician, Dr. Henschel, has advised my wife to take your Malt Extract instead of porter or ale, and she has been much benefited by it."

6. IN THE CASE OF EVEN OBSTINATE CATARRH the use of Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage and MALT POWDER have proved highly beneficial. What drugs and blisters that keep the neck for a length of time in a state of suppuration failed to effect, has been effected by Hoff's Malt Preparations, its use being continued for some time. Catarrhal affections are among the most common complaints, and are little attended to, nay, most frequently neglected in their earlier stages.

Gustav Nordeman, M. D., No. 137 Henry-st., writes: "My lady took three times daily a glass of your Malt Extract warm; after a lapse of several days symptoms of success manifested themselves; she coughs less and expectorates less phlegm and I feel convinced that I have to continue with the use of your preparation."

7. OBSTINATE HOARSENESS IS AN EVIL which reminds us that we have neglected it in its origin, when it might easily have been conquered, and we begin to think of its removal when it has taken deep root in the constitution, when it has spread everywhere. Chronic hoarseness has extended to the secretory membranes which line the throat, and affected the nerves of the glottis. I am convinced from experience that long-continued hoarseness often bids defiance to all remedies that may be used. The more valuable is therefore a remedy like *Hoff's Malt Extract Preparations*, which afford relief in cases where long-tried medicines have failed to afford assistance.

We cite the flattering expressions of the most celebrated German tragedian Bogumil Dawison: "I am hoarse and unable to perform to-night, and I am now made happy by your delicious Malt Extract, which *has done me in the Old World, in similar cases*, the best of services."

8. CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS OF THE WINDPIPE AND BRONCHIAL TUBES.—Hoff's Malt Extract manifests a peculiar, I might almost say a specific, effect upon the mucous membrane of all the respiratory passages, allays inflammatory irritation, &c.

Mr. Hoff: I find your Beverage of Health invaluable as an adjunct and tonic for my wife, who has suffered severely from QUINSY SORE THROAT. I will keep it *constantly in my house*.

R. S. LEWIS,
No. 4 Beekman-st.

9. EVEN IN CASES OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION Hoff's Malt Extract and Malt Powder ease or cure the disease. The symptoms which diagnose a feverish state of the body, which generally appear in the evening, will be [illegible] removed, [illegible] disappear entirely; the pains in the breast cease, the cough is less violent, the expectorated matter looks better, and appetite, sleep and strength are as good as can be wished.

Dr. C. H. [illegible], Redwing, Minn., writes: "I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the *genuine* Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into America. This remedy is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counselor of Med. Dr. [illegible], informed me a long time ago of its astonishing beneficial properties; he ordered from Germany [illegible] for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs, and obtained the best results from [illegible], &c."

(*Continued on Monday.*)

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
DEPOT No. 542 BROADWAY,
[illegible] (opposite Barnum's),
[illegible] to any part of the [illegible]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Apprehended Insurrection in Austria.

The Government Taking Prompt Measures to Suppress It.

The Health of Count von Bismarck Improving.

Austria Favors the Evacuation of Servia by the Turkish Troops.

Postal Arrangements Between the United States and England.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA.

Apprehended Outbreak in the Danubian Provinces.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 22.

Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasants in the Austrian Provinces on the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made by the Government authorities.

GERMANY.

Count Von Bismarck Recovering.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 22.

Count VON BISMARCK is much better to-day, and it is now thought he will recover.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Position of Austria with Regard to Servia.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 22.

Baron VAN BEUST, Minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces. So far as Cretan affairs are concerned, the Baron says it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question entirely.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Postal Service Between the United States and England.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The English Government promises to issue a blue book, giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

A Greek Loan.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22.

It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

Consols for money have declined to 90⅝.

American Securities:

Erie Shares	37¼
Illinois Central (ex dividend)	77¼
United States Five-Twenties	73¾

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Consols for money opened at 90⅝.

American Securities closed as follows:

Erie Railway Shares	37¼
Illinois Central	ex. div. 77¼
United States Five-twenties	73¾

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22—Evening.

United States bonds closed this evening at 82⅛.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 22g.

United States bonds closed to-day at 77.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 57,000 bales. The market has been generally dull and inactive, and prices have materially declined. The market opened to-day with continued dullness, and with a prospective day's sale of 8,000 bales. All qualities have declined ½d. since yesterday, and are quoted to-day as follows: Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.; Middling Orleans 14⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 22—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is heavy and tending down. Prices have materially declined during the day. The sales have reached 8,000 bales. Prices close as follows:

Middling Uplands 13¾.

Middling Orleans 14⅛.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are quite unfavorable, the market there for goods and yarns being flat and prices declined.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs is very heavy. Corn has declined to 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

Barley is quoted at 4s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs.; American Wheat 11s. 3d. for California brands.

PROVISIONS.—The market for provisions is firm. Lard has considerably advanced, and closed this evening at 51s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—Refined Petroleum is firmer, but unchanged in price. Resin is quoted at 9s. 8d. ℔ cwt. for common Wilmington. Linseed Oil 37s. 10d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

MARINE NEWS.

The Ship Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

The ship *Southampton*, Capt. SMITHWICK, which went ashore recently on the Irish Coast, has been got off damaged and towed into Belfast, with four feet of water in her hold.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Cunard mail steamer *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool at noon on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th February, arrived here yesterday.

The London *Times*, in its city article of the 7th inst., says: "The Committee of Bondholders of the Confederate Cotton Loan have presented to-day a memorial to Her Majesty's Government on behalf of their claims, accompanied by the opinions of Mr. FLEMING, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. J. H. LLOYD. The fact of this loan having a special hypothecation of cotton, which was forcibly taken by the North, they consider places their stock in a different position to an ordinary Confederate loan."

La France says a discussion by the Council of State relative to the reorganization of the army had had the effect of bringing forward for fresh consideration decisions which had previously been abandoned, and it is now a question already of reviving the law of 1832, and at the same time of reducing the terms of service and organizing a National Guard Mobile.

An Imperial decree had been issued determining the relations of the Senate and Corps Legislatif toward the Emperor and the Council of State, and establishing the organic conditions under which their labors will be conducted. This decree, which is a modification of that of Jan. 19, contains no important regulations not already known.

The Spanish Government had raised the decree of exile lately issued against Marshal SERRANO, and would grant similar favors to other persons recently exiled who might solicit them.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—The Address—The American Difficulty—Action of the Reform League—Mr. Gladstone—Europe Disgusted—The Labor Question—The Irish Question—A Princely Remedy—Free Speech and Fair Play in Parliament—An Historical Lesson—A Japanese Arrival—Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

Yesterday Her Majesty the Queen opened in State the thirtieth session of Parliament during her long and happy reign. She came up from Osborne to Windsor on Monday, thence yesterday to Buckingham Palace, then, with a numerous and brilliant escort, was drawn to the House of Lords by eight cream-colored horses, where she sat, in her royal robes and crown jewels, including the resplendent Kohinoor, upon a very uncomfortable, straight-backed, gothic throne, while the Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech to the assembled Lords and Ladies, foreign Princes and Ambassadors, East Indians blazing with diamonds, and the Commons below the bar.

The speech, which you may have received by telegraph, is longer than usual, and of far greater importance. It promises a reform bill, which Mr. DISRAELI will introduce on Monday; a royal commission on the still more important labor question; a land law for Ireland—in short, a series of measures of the most important character.

The address, which is but a formal echo of the speech, was passed without an amendment, and with scarcely a sign of opposition, excepting a characteristic snarl from Earl RUSSELL.

Her Majesty is on the best possible terms with all foreign Powers. Earl DERBY explained that the Government was ready to settle all difficulties with the United States; *provided*, that any precisely specified question could be found to submit to arbitration, and any impartial arbiter could be found to decide such question; but the honor and interests of the country would in no case be compromised. Now, what do you want to have arbitrated, and who is your arbiter?

As to the complaints made about the recognition of the Confederates as a belligerent Power, it is presumed that that is abandoned, since Gen. DIX on being received by the Emperor at Paris, said that the departure of the French from Mexico would leave no ground of complaint against the Emperor's Government. Now, as the action of the English Government in the recognition of Confederate belligerency was identical with that of France, of course you can have no complaint to make against one more than the other. Furthermore, the recognition of belligerency followed the notice of blockade, which is a belligerant act. France and England were obliged, either to ignore the blockade or to acknowledge it, and with it the belligerency of the blockaded and blockading parties; so they took the most friendly course to the strongest or blockading Power. As to the *Alabama*, it was an altogether exceptional case. The laws did not provide for the possible escape of fast steamers, nor for the closure of the Confederate ports. Still, as Earl DERBY says, if you have got any question you want arbitrated and can find an arbitrator whose decision you will agree to abide, the British Government is not merely ready but anxious to come to an amicable understanding.

The Reform League Radicals met last night to discuss the Queen's speech. Nothing will satisfy them but household suffrage and the ballot. Parliament will give neither one nor the other. I do not know what Mr. DISRAELI's bill may be. Cabinet secrets were never better kept. But the time has not come for anything so near Democracy and universal suffrage. I do not believe there are fifty members of Parliament who would vote the Reform League programme.

Mr. GLADSTONE, just returned from a long continental visit, showed the best disposition to accept a fair measure from the Government. He is in earnest to remove the scandal of English electoral corruption, and ready to send bribers and bribed to penal servitude. Europe, he says, is disgusted at the corruption exhibited in a country which has so long boasted of constitutional liberty.

No immediate action is proposed on the labor question. A Royal Commission is to examine the whole subject, collect evidence, and have it printed in a big blue book. This will be a work of months or years. Then it will take time to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the acquired information. It will be discussed in dailies, weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies, thin pamphlets and thick octavos. It is agreed that workmen have a right to combine to regulate time and wages. It is equally agreed that employers have a right to combine for the same purposes. Neither have the right to use violence or coercion. But it is known that in many places and many trades it is as much as a man's life is worth to oppose the trade to which he belongs, and that it is not even majorities that govern, but great bodies of men, acting like a disciplined army, and controlled by a few leaders. A committee or caucus governs the movements of a whole trade, or combination of trades; closes the factories and shops of a whole district, reduces thousands to idleness, and sends trade to other countries. Parliament has to deal with a vast combination, working in secret, and very difficult to get at or deal with. And nobody seems to understand the evil, or be able to point out a remedy.

The Government proposes to introduce a tenant right bill for Ireland, and not to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. Mr. JOHN MARTIN writes that nothing will satisfy Ireland but repeal of the Union. Lord DUFFERIN is certain that no Irishman can support his family on less than twenty acres of land, and that therefore there must be manufactures or more emigration. Capital, says one, by enriching the soil, would practically double the area of the island. It is proposed that the Government shall buy the railways and complete the system of internal improvements. Down with the Established Church, is the cry of a large majority. Very few defend it; only it is hard to remove an existing institution, be it ever so unjust. Nothing that can be done will take away the one galling fact—that Ireland is a conquered country, ruled, whether well or ill, not by its own people, but by its conquerors. The Irish feel toward the English as the Spaniards once felt toward the Moors, and as the Venetians felt but the other day toward the Austrians. Here, for example, are two cases of Irish grievances in a paper before me. Thirteen persons have been arrested in County Cork, each for keeping a greyhound without being worth a freehold property of £100. This is under a law made in the time of WILLIAM III. The other is a suit for an Irish Baronetcy, the right and legitimacy of the present Baronet being disputed because his father, alleged to have been a Protestant, married a Roman Catholic. The whole system of government, laws, religion, education, commerce and industry in Ireland requires to be thoroughly reformed. The simplest way would be for Parliament to pass first this bill: "Be it enacted, &c., that all laws relating to the Kingdom of Ireland are hereby repealed." Then, with a clean slate, they might go on and do what justice demands—for if a Government is merely just, it is perhaps as much as can be expected.

One thing, however, is decided upon. An Irish estate is to be bought for the Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness is to reside two months every year in the Green Isle. It is the opinion of many Englishmen that this will do more than all other measures for the pacification of Ireland. Well, as the [illegible] said when she asked if [illegible]ing $10,000 to the church would secure his salvation, it is an experiment worth trying; and if the Prince of Wales can expel Fenianism and disloyalty, it will be a miracle only second to the famous one of St. Patrick.

"If the Government should receive from Parliament the support it is entitled to expect, the session which opens this afternoon will rank among the most memorable in English Parliamentary history." Such was the solemn declaration of a Tory organ yesterday morning. The Reform question is to be settled, and a dozen other reforms for which the country has waited for years, are now to be accomplished, if only the moderate Liberals will join with the moderate Conservatives to save the country from the radical democratic revolution.

There is one thing the British House of Commons will do. It will fully and fairly debate every question brought before it. There is no caucus and there is no previous question. Mr. GLADSTONE may have been dictatorial, but he never attempted to limit the free expression of opinion in the House of Commons, where no measure is ever passed until every objection to it is stated; where no measure is ever rejected without a fair and patient hearing of all that can be said in its favor. Mr. BRIGHT is feared and detested by many in the House, but he will be listened to. Even when members do not care to listen, they do not silence a speaker. They go and dine. It is only when the House is bored, and patience is exhausted, that a tiresome, or absurd, or impertinent speaker is coughed down. Ears have rights as well as tongues; but fair play is the rule of the House of Commons, and it never votes not to listen to the smallest minority that opposes the most popular measure.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in view of the Reform League demonstration, and the strange hint dropped in a parenthesis in Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Rochdale, of "another event" like that of the Cawnpore mutiny, that might startle England—an allusion he has not explained, though his audience seemed to understand it—the *Gazette* recalls to his memory what happened at the meeting of Parliament in 1780. Great crowds assembled to present petitions; the dignitaries of State were mobbed and outraged; an Archbishop saved his life by assuming female habiliments and crawling over the roofs of houses; churches were sacked, prisons burnt; robbery and violence pervaded London for days; thirty-six fires were seen at one time; finally the military on each side of the Thames drove the drunken, infuriated mob upon Blackfriar's Bridge, where those not shot or bayoneted perished in the river, and the mad and horrible scene was at last ended. The London mob is three times as large now as it was seventy-six years ago, and it is neither wiser nor better.

We have a new arrival from Japan—fourteen officers, who have come to England to be educated, and who, it is said, in dress and manners, can scarcely be distinguished from Englishmen, and are, consequently, as near perfection as humanity admits of, and twelve jugglers—seven men, three women—the first who ever left Japan, and who were persuaded with great difficulty to embark, and two children, who perform the most wonderful feats. They are to appear at Egyptian Hall, London, as soon as they have recovered from the fatigues of the voyage, and will then go to Paris.

Why, it is asked, should a party of North American Indians be sent to the Great Exposition? What industry do they represent? A critic says it is done to spite the authors of Indian romances, by contrasting the real with their ideals. But I do not see why the wigwam, the birch-bark canoe, the clothing, moccasins, wampum, war-paint, bows and arrows and snow-shoes of the Indians are not as proper representations of industry as the Russian or Arabian establishments which are to be exhibited. An exhibition of the actual life, industry and amusements of all peoples would be worth seeing. MONADNOCK.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Chair laid before the House the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

POST-OFFICE FOR BOSTON.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commission consisting of the Mayor, Postmaster, the Assistant Treasurer, President of the Board of Trade, and two citizens, to select a site for a Post-office and Sub-Treasury for the City of Boston. Passed and goes to the House.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD asked that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from further consideration of the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking aid for the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. So ordered.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. HOWARD presented the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, certifying to the ratification by that body of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill for the repairs, preservation and completion of public works, with amendments, prominent among which is the one striking out the appropriations of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, and another striking out the appropriation of $75,000 for the improvement of the Harbor of Michigan City. An item is inserted for the improvement of the Harbor of Burlington, Vt.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. McDOUGAL presented the credentials of CORNELIUS COLE, Senator elect from California from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873, which was ordered to be filed.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

An act for the relief of HENRY S. DAVIS; to allow an additional compensation of about $5,000 for shelving put up in the Interior Department, was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. POMEROY called a joint resolution to extend to the State of Tennessee the benefits of the act donating public lands to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

A proviso adopted in the House to prohibit any person who ever held an office under the rebel Government from holding a professorship in the college, was stricken out, and the bill was passed.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The bill in relation to the Indian Bureau was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the amendment of the House, which proposes to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He regarded this question as of great importance, second only to that of the reconstruction problem in its effects upon the country. It involved an immense outlay of money; as one of them, he would say that 6,000 Indians in New-Mexico cost, under the War Department, $1,500,000. Senators never heard of this, because it came under the estimates for the army; but when an estimate came under the Interior Department, it was examined in detail, and challenged the closest scrutiny. The $2,500,000 expended by the Indian Bureau was of small consequence compared with the amount expended in Indian wars; and the question was how best to avoid these wars. He proposed to show that the Indian wars in this country had all been brought about by the action of the army and its officers. Mr. DOOLITTLE then entered into a statement of the facts connected with the different Indian wars to prove the statement just alluded to.

At the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech, Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay the Indian Bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 19.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE AGREED TO.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Civil, Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, which had come from the House with a request for a Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate insisted on its amendment and agreed to a Conference Committee. A similar course was taken in regard to the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy; also in regard to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Indian Bill was then resumed, and Mr. STEWART took the floor in advocacy of the proposition to place the Indian Bureau under the charge of the War Department. The great trouble, he said, was that there was no fixed and determined policy in Indian affairs, and could not be while they were in part under the War Department and in part under the Interior Department. The Bureau ought to be either entirely under the control of the Interior Department or entirely under the control of the War Department. He read from the report of Gen. POPE to sustain his position.

Mr. MORRILL interrupted Mr. STEWART, to say that any interference of the War Department in the management of Indian affairs ——

Mr. CONNESS called attention to the statement of Mr. DOOLITTLE, that the War Department expended a million and a half dollars per annum to feed and clothe six thousand Indians, and asked how that could be if the War Department had no authority to interfere in Indian affairs.

Mr. STEWART continued his remarks in support of the House bill, reading from documents and statements of officers familiar with the subject, to show that the Indian Bureau would be better managed under the War Department.

Mr. BUCKALEW favored the Senate proposition for a Board of Inspection of Indian affairs, and took the ground that it would be better policy than to continue making war upon them. The missionary would do better service than the soldier.

Mr. HOWARD was utterly opposed to intrusting the management of Indian affairs to the army exclusively. The indiscretion of army officers in the treatment of Indians had already cost the Government an immense amount of money. He was opposed also to the Board of Inspection, provided for in the bill of the Senate Indian Committee.

After further debate, the vote was taken on concurring in the amendment of the House, to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and it was disagreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Fessenden, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Wade, Williams, Wilson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Yates—24.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattel, Cowan, Cragin, Creswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Guthrie, Norton, Nye, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Willey—15.

The bill now goes to a Committee of Conference.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The following Conference Committees, on the part of the Senate, were appointed:

On the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill—Messrs. Fessenden, Williams and Fowler.

On the Military Appropriation Bill—Messrs. Sherman, Harris and Doolittle.

On the Diplomatic Appropriation—Messrs. Sumner, Fogg and Johnson.

MAIL SERVICE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill directing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for a monthly steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, the cost not to exceed $100,000 per annum. Passed.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution supplementary of the joint resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the resolution indicated by Mr. SUMNER would not be taken up. He had a bill which he desired to take up, which would put money into the Treasury instead of taking it out, as this proposed. He wished to call up the bill to prevent the payment to officers of the army who joined the rebellion of claims contracted before the rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER's joint resolution was taken up. It provides that

The Commissioners of the United States at the Universal Exhibition, to be held at Paris in the year 1867, shall consist of the Commissioner-General and Honorary Commissioners, whose appointments were approved by the joint resolution of Jan. 22, 1866, also of the thirty Commissioners whose appointments were provided for by the joint resolution of July 5, 1866, and of the twenty Commissioners whose appointments are hereinafter provided for.

Second—That the Commissioner-General shall be President of the Commission thus substituted, and with a vote on all questions that may arise.

Third—That the Commission shall meet in Paris as soon as possible before the opening of the Exhibition, upon the call of the Commissioner-General, and when properly organized shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for their efficient action, with power to elect a Vice-President from their own number, who, in the absence of the Commissioner-General, shall preside at all meetings of the Commission, and to appoint Committees and Chairmen of Groups.

Fourth—That the Commission may designate additional persons, not exceeding twenty in number, being citizens of the United States, known to be skilled in any branch of industry or art, who are hereby authorized to attend the Exhibition in behalf of the United States, as Honorary Commissioners.

Fifth—That the Commissioners may employ the necessary scientific assistants and draughtsmen, and may engage suitable rooms for the Commission.

Sixth—That no Commissioner shall act as agent for the show or sale of any article at the Exhibition, or be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profits from such article.

SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes severally specified, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: For additional freights from New-York to Havre, $15,000; for transportation and freight from Havre to Paris, $10,000; for return freight of articles owned by the United States or loaned to the Government by individuals, $10,000; for marine insurance on the articles thus loaned, $3,000; for additional steam power at Paris, in the palace, and the "annex" or supplemental building, and in the grounds adjacent, $10,000; for the exhibition of machines, agricultural and other and for the erection of buildings to illustrate the agriculture and education of the United States, $15,000; for the necessary expense of collecting, classifying, labeling and packing mineralogical and metalurgical specimens to complete the exhibition of the mineral wealth of the United States, $5,000; for the necessary expense of laborers and extra service in the offices at Paris and New-York, $5,000; for the expenses of a secretary, clerks, scientific assistants and draughtsmen, rooms and other incidental expenses of the Commission, $20,000.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the General Agent at New-York, and of the Commissioner-General at Paris, to transmit to Congress through the Department of State, a detailed statement of the manner in which the expenditures herein authorized are made by them respectively.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked how much had already been appropriated for this exposition?

Mr. SUMNER replied, $156,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL called Mr. SUMNER's attention to the fact that last year he (Mr. SUMNER) said, when this subject was up, that it would call for little or no expense.

Mr. SUMNER said when he made that statement the United States had no idea of entering into the enterprise on anything like the scale it had now entered into it.

Mr. LANE predicted that the country would not get out of the Paris Exposition short of $5,000,000, and he pronounced the whole thing a stupendous humbug.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was passed—yeas 26, nays 10.

The Senate at 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back with amendments, the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill, and the House proceeded to consider them. All the Senate amendments striking out the appropriations for the *Daily* and *Congressional Globe* were, on the recommendation of the Committee, non-concurred in.

The amendment of the Senate making an appropriation of $40,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, was concurred in.

The other amendments, 48 in number, were unimportant in character.

LOBBY AGENTS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. SPALDING called the attention of the Speaker to the lax administration of the admission to the floor and corridors of persons who are not privileged, saying that members were constantly interrupted in their business by lobby agents. The Speaker gave the necessary instructions in that respect to the doorkeeper.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. O'NEILL asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing the printing of 2,000 copies of the Tariff Bill for distribution, but objection was made.

TAXES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing votes on the Bill to suspend temporarily the collection of direct taxes in West Virginia, made a report which was agreed to.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Military Academy Bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and that no cadets shall be admitted from the rebel States, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment relieving the Chaplain from academic duties and directing him to hold daily meetings for divine services in the chapel, was non-concurred in. The other amendments which were unimportant, were concurred in.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The Senate amendment making appropriation for the Portugal Mission, was non-concurred in. The other amendments were concurred in.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment in regard to Portugal was non-concurred in. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

The House, at 11:50 o'clock, took up, as the first business in the morning hour, the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of contractors for building of ironclads for the navy; the question being, on the substitute reported by Mr. SLOAN last Friday from the Committee on Claims. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of such contractors, to ascertain the additional cost incurred by each contractor, by reason of alteration in plans and specifications, of delays caused by the Government making no allowance for advance in the price of labor or material, unless such advance occurred during the prolonged time for completing the work rendered necessary by the delay, resulting from the action of the Government, and make a report of all the facts to Congress.

Mr. SLOAN gave a history of the facts in the case, and explained and advocated his substitute.

The Senate bill passed April 27, 1866, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such contractors the awards made by the Naval Board, organized under the Senate resolution of March 9, 1865, provided that the payment in any case shall not exceed twelve per cent. on the contract price, except in the case of the *Camanche*, in which case the award shall be paid in full. It also provides that the builders of the *Ashuelot*, DONALD MCKAY, of Boston, and of the *Tippecanoe*, MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, who did not appear before the Board, shall have the same rate of compensation as other builders of the same class of vessels and machinery.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE addressed the House in advocacy of the Senate bill, as being a fairer measure than that reported by the House Committee on Claims.

Mr. MCKEE a member of the Committee on Claims, followed in advocacy of a substitute proposed by himself providing for the payment to those contractors of the actual cost of the vessels to be ascertained by a Naval Board.

Mr. WASHBURN of Massachusetts, and Mr. DELANO, addressed the House in advocacy of the action of the Committee on Claims, on Sloan's substitute.

The debate closed at 1:30, and the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions pending.

Mr. GLOSSBRENNER moved to lay the bill, pending amendments, on the table. Rejected. Yeas 47, nays 109.

The question was next taken on Mr. MCKEE's substitute, and it was rejected by 86 to 79.

The question recurred on the substitute reported by Mr. SLOAN, from the Committee on Claims.

At 2 o'clock the substitute was agreed to by 88 yeas to 46 nays. It is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels of war and steam machinery for the same, said investigation to be made upon the following basis: He shall ascertain the additional cost which was necessarily incurred by each contractor in the completion of his work by reason of any changes or alterations in the plans and specifications required and delays in the prosecution of the work occasioned by the Government which were not provided for in the original contract, but no allowance for any advance in the price of labor or material shall be considered unless such advance occurred during the prolonged time for completing the work rendered necessary by the delay resulting from the action of the Government aforesaid, and then only when such advance could not have been availed by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contracters; and from such additional cost to be ascertained as aforesaid. There shall be deducted such sum as may have been paid such contractor for any reason heretofore over and above the contract price, and shall report to Congress a tabular statement of each case, which shall contain the names of the contractors, a description of the work, the contract price, the whole increased cost of the work over the contract price, and the amount of such increased cost caused by the delay and action of the Government aforesaid, and the amount already paid the contractor over and above the contract price.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 105, nays 42.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

On motion of Mr. CHANLER, the Committee of Ways and Means was requested to examine into the expediency of bringing in a bill to establish a National School of Science.

AUGUSTA AND SOMMERSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War relating to the correspondence between the commander of the Augusta Arsenal and the President of the Augusta and Sommersville Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX BILL.

The House at 2:20 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax Bill, Mr. BOUTWELL in the Chair, resuming its consideration of the Tax Bill at the point on the free list where business was suspended last night.

Mr. BLAINE moved as an amendment that from and after the 1st of September, 1867, no tax shall be levied or collected on cotton grown within the United States. He said that the tax on raw cotton was the most extraordinary ever made by an intelligent Government, and that if members wanted a speedy return to specie payment and to retain the monopoly of the cotton market of the world, they would have to encourage the South and the export of cotton by removing this tax.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 63 to 54.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to add bar, plate and sheet iron to the free list, which was lost, 44 to 52.

Mr. KELLY moved to add fabrics, the products of hand-looms, and it was agreed to.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, moved to add wooden knobs to the free list. SPALDING suggested to Mr. HUBBARD to add wooden nutmegs.

Mr. HUBBARD intimated that his successor, P. T. BARNUM, would be able to sell cargoes of that commodity to the gentleman's constituents next Summer. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING said that was the reason he wanted them put on the free list. [Laughter.]

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. DARLING moved to put sewing-machines on the free list.

Mr. DODGE moved to limit it to those selling for less than $60.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested a proviso, that the deduction of the tax should be made from the price.

Mr. CONKLING spoke against the original amendment of Mr. DARLING, and showed that no manufacturing interest in the country is so well able to pay its share of the public burdens as this interest. All the amendments were rejected.

The items embraced in the free list, in addition to those inserted last night, are as follows: School-room seats and desks, blackboards and globes of all kinds; shirt-fronts and cuffs, except those made of paper; sleds, wheelbarrows and handcarts, and fences made of wood; soles and heel-taps made of India-rubber, or 50 per cent. India-rubber and other materials; buck saws, stump machines, potatoe diggers, and log and shingle machines; steel of all description, whether made from musk bar, looms, slabs, loops or otherwise; steam engines, including boilers; straw or binder's boards and binder's cloth, and straw wrapping paper; stove polish or other manufactures, except plumbago; tags for merchandise and directions, of cloth, paper or metal, whether blank or printed; thimble-skeins and pipe-boxes made of iron; tinware for domestic and culinary purposes; ultramarine blue, varnish, wagons, carts and drays, made to be used for farming, freighting or lumber purposes; fabrics, the products of hand-looms, zinc washboards, washing, mangling and clothes wringing machines, spinning and flax wheels, hand-reels and hand-looms, dying or redying or reprinting of cloth and other articles, except in the process of their manufacture; beehives, wooden knobs.

Mr. DEMING moved an amendment, the effect of which was to relieve for one year fire insurance companies from the tax of 1½ per cent. on their gross receipts. He appealed to the Committee to sustain the amendment, on the ground of the unprecedented losses of these companies, the recent losses running up from $25,000,000 in 1861 to $66,000,000 in 1865, and to over $100,000,000 in 1866.

Messrs. DODGE and DAWES supported the amendment. Mr. STEVENS moved an addition to it, remitting the tax for next year on all the burned part of Chambersburgh, Pa., which was rejected.

Mr. DELANO opposed Mr. DEMING's amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES DENIED.

The Committee then rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules, so as to close debate on the entire bill, leaving the bill open for amendments.

The vote was 74 to 40, so the rules were not suspended, two-thirds not voting in favor of the motion.

Mr. HOOPER then moved that all debate on the pending section terminate in one minute, which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE RESUME THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the section by taxing incomes between $1,000 and $5,000 three per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000 five per cent., and over $10,000 ten per cent. He argued within the minute left that the discrimination was both proper and constitutional.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the provision for the ten per cent. tax, leaving a tax of five per cent. on all incomes over $5,000, which was lost.

The vote was then taken on Mr. HILL's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. PIKE moved an amendment to tax all incomes between $1,000 and $10,000 5 per cent., and over $10,000 10 per cent., which was lost.

Mr. BAKER moved to amend the section by taxing all incomes of over $6,000 ten per cent., and made an argument in support of it, based upon the principle that taxation should be imposed in proportion to the ability to pay. That was the principle of taxing articles of luxury higher than articles of necessity.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment expressing his doubts of the constitutionality or legality of a differential tax on incomes.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether Congress could not exempt all incomes under six thousand dollars from taxation and impose a tax of ten per cent. upon all incomes above that?

Mr. GARFIELD replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SPALDING then wanted to know whether Mr. GARFIELD did not regard that as a little stretching a constitutional power?

Mr. GARFIELD did not think so; particularly if the discrimination was established on the principle of exempting only such incomes as were recognized as necessary for the support of a family.

The amendment was rejected.

No further amendments being offered, the income tax remains fixed at 5 per cent. on the excess of all incomes over $1,000.

The House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 P. M.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AT SEA.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Senate bill to amend the act for the safety of passengers on board steam vessels was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Conference on the bill in relation to drafted men, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendments. The report was agreed to.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. PIKE, from the Select Committee on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, made their report, with leave to Mr. COOPER to present the views of the minority. The report was ordered to be printed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. JENCKES asked leave to submit a motion that the House agree to the request of the Senate for a Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. COOKE and others objected.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The House then took up, as a special order, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, in suppression of the rebellion.

The bill approves, legalizes and makes valid all acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, and acts done by his authority or approval, after the 4th of March, 1861, and before the 1st of December, 1865, respecting martial law, military trials by courts-martial or military commission, and all arrests, imprisonments, and proceedings in connection with the violation of the laws or usages of war, and it prohibits all civil courts from taking jurisdiction of, or in any manner reversing any of such proceedings, or acts, and repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee explained, justified and advocated the bill.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the bill hardly went far enough. He preferred to follow the English precedent of giving a direct, full and explicit indemnity—a precedent that had been followed by Congress during the existence of the war. He doubted, for instance, whether the case of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, who had been tried and convicted before a Military Commission, for giving a dollar and a night's lodging to a rebel soldier, was so triable, and he would like this bill to give a full and complete indemnity to officers who acted in such cases.

Mr. WILSON contended that the bill, as reported, covered all such cases, and was as full and complete as it could be made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. WILSON whether by this bill he intended to prevent the reversal by civil courts of cases where men are now suffering under sentences of Military Commissions; to prevent justice being done and relief extended to such persons.

Mr. WILSON asked Mr. ELDRIDGE whether he referred to any particular case?

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not refer to any particular case, but he supposed there were many cases where men were now suffering from illegal proceedings of military tribunals, and he wanted to know whether this bill would exclude them from relief by civil courts.

Mr. WILSON declared that the purpose of the bill was to prevent civil courts from interfering with the jurisdiction or proceedings of military courts.

Mr. STOKES inquired whether the bill would protect soldiers from suits brought against them for acts done by them in the military service under orders of superior officers? If so, he would support the bill.

Mr. WILSON had no doubt that this bill would cover all such cases.

Mr. PIKE suggested that the limit of December, 1865, did not extend far enough. He proposed that it should be extended to the 1st of December, 1866.

Mr. WILSON had no objection to that modification, and the bill was so amended.

Messrs. HISE and ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was the purpose to press the bill to a vote without debate.

Mr. WILSON said he would test the sense of the House on that subject by moving the previous question. If it was not for the difficulty of getting up the bill again this session, in view of pressure for action on the Tax and Tariff Bills, he would have no objection to allow reasonable debate. He suggested that by unanimous consent the bill come up to-morrow as if under the operation of the previous question, when he would yield most of the hour to which he was entitled to close the debate.

There being no objection, that understanding was agreed to.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced a bill in reference to the United States Circuit and District Courts of New-York, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TARIFF PETITION.

Mr. O'NEIL presented a petition from W. J. HORSTMAN and the officers of the German Society Library, Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, President, and the officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. A. L. KENNEDY, President, and the members of the faculty of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, asking that books, maps, &c., imported for the use of libraries, institutions of learning, &c., may be admitted free of duty.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, taking it up at the clause to amend section 117 of the present law directing how incomes are to be estimated. In addition to the thousand dollars exempted are also to be exempted all National, State, County and Municipal taxes paid within the year; all losses actually sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck or trade, all bad debts, the amount actually paid for the rent of house or premises occupied as a residence, and the amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs.

No material amendment was made to any of the voluminous clauses referring to income tax.

The Committee then came to the 18th section, imposing a tax of two dollars a gallon on distilled spirits.

Mr. FARQUHAR moved an amendment, providing that the act should not be construed as prohibiting the continuous redistillation of whisky by distillers.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment as opening the door to frauds.

Mr. DARLING gave some of his experience derived from the recent investigation of revenue frauds in New-York, showing how the Government is cheated by having rectifying establishments in the same premises as distilleries.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, submitted facts and arguments in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HILL also supported the amendment.

Mr. CONKLING opposed it, and said that if whisky frauds could be stopped, one-third of all other taxation could be emancipated, and the proposed amendment was only calculated to increase such frauds.

Mr. SLOAN advocated the amendment, and imputed the frauds on the revenue to the weakness, ignorance and imbecility of the Internal Revenue Department. The true remedy against frauds lay in the reorganization of the whole system.

Mr. GARFIELD imputed some of the blame to the Civil Courts, and stated that in some instances in the State of New-York the most flagrant cases of frauds were visited with a penalty of sixpence.

Mr. BLAINE inquired of Mr. GARFIELD as to the amount of revenue derived from whisky last year.

Mr. GARFIELD said that from January, 1866, to January, 1867, the revenue derived from Whisky was $37,000,000.

Mr. BLAINE inquired further, how much whisky was reliably known to have been distilled in that period?

Mr. GARFIELD could not tell exactly, but said the general estimate was that tax had not been made on more than two gallons out of five.

Then, said Mr. BLAINE, we have got $37,000,000 and lost $100,000,000.

To the correctness of that calculation Mr. GARFIELD assented.

Debate was closed and the Committee came to a vote on Mr. FARQUHAR's amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD offered as an amendment a proviso that tax shall not be collected from spirits manufactured in Tennessee and consumed prior to Aug. 1, 1866, which was rejected.

Mr. BUCKLAND moved to reduce the tax on spirits from $2 to fifty cents a gallon, which was rejected.

In a discussion on the whisky frauds, Mr. ALLISON attributed much of these frauds to the appointment of unfit persons by the Secretary of the Treasury, not of his own choice, but in obedience to the will of the President.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that if the Secretary of the Treasury had not manhood enough to resist the appointment of unfit persons as revenue officers, he should be held responsible for the frauds committed on the revenue.

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. ALLISON whether he knew a single instance of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting an improper person to be appointed an inspector by the President?

Mr. ALLISON replied that he knew of a great many who were totally unfit being appointed to positions.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, mentioned the case of an Inspector in his District to whose unfitness for the position he had called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury four weeks ago, and who still held the office. As a general rule the most unfit persons were selected.

That was a misconduct on the part of the high officials of the Government, which required a thorough airing in the House, if nothing more.

Mr. HILL mentioned the instance of the removal of a most efficient and faithful Collector in his District, and of the appointment of a man incompetent in every respect.

Mr. O'NEILL said that within the last four weeks nine Assistant Assessors, competent, faithful officers, had been removed in Philadelphia to make way for nine others appointed for political purposes.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE, the 23d section was amended by making the salary of Inspectors of Distilleries payable by the United States.

The last hour of the session, the Committee was occupied in a rapid reading by the clerk of the several sections establishing rules in reference to distilled spirits, &c. There were not more than thirty or forty members present, but by a skillful system of compromises the question of the presence of a quorum was not raised. The object was to get the bill out of committee to-night.

The reading of the bill was concluded at 11:15, but the bill was left in Committee, so as to allow opportunities to offer amendments to-morrow.

The Committee then rose, and the House at 11:30 adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Renominated.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Republican State Convention was held here to-day. Gov. BROWNLOW was nominated for reelection by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the party, approving the administrations of Gov. BROWNLOW, and sustaining the Federal Congress.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, that the people of Tennessee, looking upon Gen. G. H. THOMAS as their adopted son and saviour of this State capital from the hands of traitors, and as the man who never made a mistake, and never lost a battle; therefore,

Resolved, That he is the choice of Tennessee for the next President of the United States.

Three tremendous cheers were given with enthusiasm for Gen. THOMAS.

Speakers addressed the Convention during the afternoon and night.

Failure in Matanzas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 22.

A letter from Matanzas reports the failure of COMME DE LA TORRETO, a wealthy planter and merchant, with liabilities to the amount of $7,000,000.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT POETRY.

ANTONIUS. A DRAMATIC POEM. By T. C. HEYWOOD. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS. By EMMA LAZARUS. Written between the ages of 14 and 17. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

CANNON FLASHES AND PEN DASHES. CLAES MARTENZER. New-York: W. H. KELLEY & Co.

Those who are inclined to accept the nearly simultaneous publication of three volumes of poetry,—so called,—as proof that the worship of the Muse is about to be resumed here with renewed devotion and with promise of great results, will please notice the fact that two of the three volumes named above are copyrighted by the authors themselves, while the third does not anywhere bear the significant warning, "Entered according to act of Congress." To be sure writers of established reputation often reserve the copyright of their own works, but in cases like those under consideration the public will regard such a course as clear proof that the publishers of the volumes did not deem the contents of any of them of sufficient value to make their purchase a profitable commercial venture, and that they preferred to leave the responsibility for the appearance of the different productions upon the shoulders of their respective authors, so far as was possible. Certainly as regards the works named above, it is not at all presumptuous to assert that the large majority of readers will accept this conclusion and indorse the judgment of the publishers as correct. *Antonius* is the most ambitious performance of this trio. It has merits, but they are overshadowed by faults so marked and prominent that it would hardly be safe to predict for its author a very distinguished career as a poet. Neither the argument nor a list of the actors in the drama guides the reader to a comprehension of the purpose of the poem, and it is hardly incumbent upon the critic to make up for so marked a piece of negligence. Antonius, one of the leading characters in the drama, loses his wife. The manner of her taking off is not described. Probably she went with some "noble Roman," for when asked to narrate the circumstances Antonius declares:

"I'll go no more
In that direction; it is hedged with horror.
The temper of my mind, with heat and cold
Of a much varied and adventurous life,
Hath been so softened that its edge is lost.
I cannot thrust with it; it bends aside,
As sword untempered on a wooden shield."

Which certainly shows that his mind was not remarkable for its metal. Whether his wife vulgarly robbed him of his little savings when she so suddenly disappeared, we are not informed, but she did take with her their daughter, Salome. Antonius started in pursuit of the fugitives, and, from his own account, they must have led him a long chase. Here is only a part of the territory over which he traveled:

"From where in frozen crystals, underneath
The pole-star, deep imbedded rainbows lie;
Where in the voiceless cold of Winter nights
Pale, airy conflagrations sweep the sky,
The ghosts of fires which, living, fed on worlds,
Or flapped their flaring wings and slow devoured,
As vultures on the chained Prometheus fed,
The bowels of some groaning mountain bound
Upon the Earth's extremest outward verge,
To where, with feet on Afric's either shore,
Old Atlas, sighing, still upholds the heavens."

Once Antonius came near catching the fugitives, but a natural phenomenon intervened. Nothing but his own words can do justice to the event. Antonius says:

"Or had I by a storm been less enticed,—
A proud, imperious beauty, in whose train
Walked darkness, bearing up her heavy robes,
And earthquakes went before her to prepare
A highway for her progress; while her brow
With flaming coronets of fire flashed,—
An amorous storm, whose heavy lids, upraised
But for one moment, with the lambent light
Of swift, deep-burning passion lit the heavens,
The dull earth melted, dazzled all the stars,
So that they shut their eyes. With mighty arms,
The North and West winds, she encompassed me,
Played with my hair, and kissed away my breath,
And plucked the growing words upon my lips,
Ere they could ripen, though a tropic heat
Impelled them; held me panting, so enwrapt
With joy of being thus caressed by beauty,
That I forgot all sadness, all desires,
All wishes, hopes and great determinations,
And, to enjoy the sweet delirium,
Like loving ANTONY in Egypt's arms,
I dallied in her lap, and lost my world.
That beauteous storm was but a deep drawn sigh
Of Destiny, who's ever sad; that sigh
Detained me from my child, and so I lost her."

Such a storm as this—one so overwhelmingly amorous—must have been an event worth investigating. It is to be regretted that Admiral FITZROY and our own MERRIAM passed away before they had an opportunity of inquiring into its character. If such a storm is simply a "sigh of destiny," what would be the consequences if that remorseless goddess should groan? But the poet does not limit his characters to such innocent enjoyments as these. Here is a passage between Kaliphilus, a soothsayer, and Antonius:

Kaliphilus.

'Twas I who called. I would commune with thee.
I am a lone man: I would have a wife.

Antonius.

Had I dozen thou shouldst have them all.

Kaliphilus did not accept this generous offer, partly because he was in love with Salome, whom he knew to be alive, and partly because Antonius was not sure that he had a wife of his own. Occasionally, too, the poet trenches upon the ground which has been regarded as the exclusive domain of Mr. SWINBURNE. Thona, for instance, sings of "a gentle maiden as fair as fair could be," who very imprudently "sat by the sounding sea," and cried "come, love, come to me." A sea god came and

He put his arms about her,
He whispered in her ear—
He could not live without her,
And wept a briny tear.

* * *

He pressed the maiden to [illegible]
He felt her heart beat fast;
Its beating seemed to woo him,—
Thou art mine, thou art mine at last.

He said, and still more tightly
The gentle maiden pressed;
She sighed, and then more lightly
The heart beat in her breast.

She sighed, and then she shivered:
More tightly her he pressed;
Tears on her eyelids quivered,
Still her the god caressed.

To cut a long story short, the consequences of this not very innocent flirtation were quite as startling to "the gentle maiden" as those which overtook Lot's wife. She becomes an iceberg; and Thona draws the following moral from her innocent little fable:

"Ah me! Had I a lover he should not
Freeze me. I'd melt him with a genial warmth,
Nor ever wish to free me from his arms,
Nor ever think his path a trackless waste.
Where'er he went should be my flowery mead;
He all things for me; I should nothing need."

There are other attempts at the grossness of SWINBURNE scattered through the volume; but since they are not gilded with his brilliant imagination and exquisite versification they are not likely to do much harm. For instance, Bernice, the mistress of Kaliphilus, is persuaded by her lover to endeavor to convince Salome that she should become the wife of the soothsayer, and after she has stated her errand the following dialogue transpires:

Salome.

Of what avail were it?
I could not wed.

Bernice.

What! must this earth so rich
Be barren! This fair wilderness, so fit
A garden, all become a withered waste?
Why, look thou, shall this virgin bust, these limbs,
Which glow with fullest blossoms of the Spring,
Where all the softest forms of beauty meet,
Bear their warm bloom in vain?

Salome.

Fie! foolish girl.

Bernice.

Nay, listen to me. Wilt thou not permit
The other half of thy perfected being
To gather these rare fruits?

Salome.

Hush, hush! Bernice.

Bernice.

I say thou art but half of one complete;
Nor I: none of us are.

Remarkable as the powers of the author of *Antonius* are in lyric and erotic poetry, as demonstrated by the above quotations, all readers of the drama [illegible] that he surpasses himself when he ventures upon the objurgatory, or perhaps we should say the abusive. Sextus, one of the half dozen lovers who quarrel so desperately over Salome, addresses that gentle maiden after this fashion when he thinks he has discovered that she is unfaithful to him:

"O thou multiplicate and compound lie,
Thou living falsehood, thou duplicity
Quintessence of all guile; thou o'ingling lie,
Thou lie Briarean, each separate hand
Of all thy hundred is a complex lie,
The pressure of each separate finger lies,
Thy friend-like grasp a volume is of lies,
Thou art thyself a library of lies—

Salome mildly exclaims, "spare me, Sextus," and proceeds to assert her innocence, whereupon Sextus again bursts forth—

"What! spring they still fresh hatched from thee?
Now? here?
Thou art a wilderness wherein they dwell,
In wild bloom rank, and fragrant beauty rich;
They ooze from every pore, creep from thine eyes,
Coil in thy throat, glide from thine opening lips,
And wriggle in the smile about thy mouth."

There can hardly be a doubt, if this diagnosis is correct, that a member of the Academy of Medicine would insist that Salome should instantly take a dose of some vermifuge. Assuredly she was in an alarming condition. So far as elegant vituperation is concerned, there is nothing in the whole range of modern literature equal to the passage just quoted, unless the famous geometrical assault of O'CONNELL upon the fishwoman is to be excepted. We have given some of the gems which are to be found in *Antonius*. There are others quite as brilliant, which the reader may unearth for himself.

—The poems and translations by EMMA LAZARUS are chiefly remarkable from the fact stated upon the title-page of the volume, that they were written by a girl—we beg pardon, by a young lady under seventeen, and during the three years preceding her arrival at that age. Yet the volume, which is a small octavo, contains no less than 300 well-filled pages; and among the poems are quite passable translations from HEINRICH HEINE, DUMAS, VICTOR HUGO, and, it might be added, from TENNYSON. It could not be expected that one so young could create anything strikingly original herself, and it is easy to tell what authors were her favorites before Miss LAZARUS began to write. Properly restrained and guided, the precocity of which this volume is the fruit might have produced creditable results; but this premature rushing into print almost invariably proves fatal to the one who is persuaded into it.

—Any criticism of *Cannon Flashes and Pen Dashes* must be postponed until rules shall be invented which shall enable us to determine, first of all, where to classify it. In form the contents of the volume resemble poetry, but they certainly are not that, nor, on the other hand, can they be called prose. The book is, in short, a literary "What is it?" and it is curious as an illustration of the extraordinary and complicated manner in which some minds, or, perhaps we should say, one mind, can express itself in an emergency.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Monthlies for March—Harper's—The Atlantic—The Galaxy—Our Young Folks, &c.

Future almanac-makers may safely set down opposite the twentieth of each month, "On this date expect a shower of magazines," for periodical literature has during the last year or two assumed an importance which it has never before possessed in this country. So long as the inequalities of our system of taxation and of the tariff make it more profitable for publishers to import books than to manufacture them, so long American authors must give their brains and pens rest, or be content to allow the results of their labor to reach the public through the medium of the monthlies or quarterlies. Not very long ago, *Harper's* was the sole representative of the really popular American periodical literature. Now it has half a dozen cotemporaries, each acceptably serving its own circle of readers, and all of them far superior in variety of contents, and indeed in respect of ability, to any equal number of English periodicals. The causes and consequences of this rapid increase in the number of magazines it is hardly worth while to discuss here; the fact, however, is obvious, as every news-stand and the Post-office clerks testify.

—The opening article in *Harpers' New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) is the first of a series in which the travels of the "Dodge Club" in Italy in 1859 are to be exploited. This paper both in text and illustrations is full of fun and humor, and just now, when the interest in Italy so recently revived has not died out, it will prove particularly entertaining. Gen. STROTHER gives in the current number of *Harper's* the sixth paper of his "Personal Recollections of the War." He has apparently acted upon the suggestion so generally given him to prune away the trivialities of his diary rather than to publish it entire, and perceptible improvement is manifested in the liveliness of the narrative, while some of the old humor of "Porte Crayon" crops out now and then. "Two Hundred Thousand Spiders" is the title of a profusely illustrated and valuable paper which is devoted to a history of insects of this species found upon James Island, S. C., by an officer of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, who devoted his leisure time to a study of their habits and peculiarities. The article, which is apparently by the writer who contributed a paper to the *Atlantic* on the same subject a month or two ago, is much more satisfactory than that was. It is pretty safe to assert that a satisfactory account of the internal arrangements of the newspaper offices located in this City will never be published. None but a "newspaper man" can undertake the task with any prospect of success, and whenever one of that class addresses himself to it, he is sure, both from natural and interested motives, to give undue prominence to the journal with which he happens to be connected. In the article "How We Get Our News" this difficulty receives another illustration, but the paper, in spite of its exaggerations, will prove interesting to the public generally. There are fewer sketches and stories than usual in this number of *Harper's*. Among them are "Our Expected Guests," "A Brace of Boys," "Rum Creeters is Women," and a brief account of the career of Mr. A. T. STEWART.

—The leading article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) in point of popular interest, is Mr. PARTON's paper on Chicago. It is full of figures, but they are all significant, and to some they will prove startling. They are put together in such a way, moreover, that every one who reads the article will probably get larger ideas than he ever before had of this commercial centre of the West. An excellent sketch of campaigning in South Carolina is given by Col. T. W. HIGGINSON; Mr. HOWELL submits a lively paper upon Genoa; HENRY JAMES, Jr., writes an excellent story entitled "My Friend Bingham;" Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN sketches the process of manufacturing paper, and CARL SCHURZ discourses of "The True Problem," taking the ground that "the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment is one of the happiest incidents of this great crisis." In the continuation of Dr. HOLMES' serial the "Guardian Angel," it becomes more and more apparent that psychological phenomena are to play a prominent part in the story. Prof. AGASSIZ continues his account of the remarkable phenomena which he noted in Maine, and which certainly go very far to demonstrate the correctness of his glacial theory. Mrs. REBECCA L. DAVIS concludes her story of "George Bedillion, Knight," and the author of "Hermann" continues the tale "Katharine Morne." Very little can be said for the poetry in this number of the *Atlantic*. There is not much of it, and what there is is quite common-place. Dr. HOLMES again celebrates, as he has done in nearly every other issue of this periodical, the praises of the class of 1829. Undoubtedly that class was a model one, but even the readers of the *Atlantic* are becoming tired of the theme.

—In *Hours at Home* (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.,) Mr. G. M. TOWLE gives a succinct statement of the preparations made for the approaching Exposition at Paris. Everybody who is going and a great many who are not will be sure to read it. The second of Dr. BUSHNELL's articles on "The Moral uses of Dark Things," is given, and in this paper he discusses in his forcible and original manner the question of "non-intercourse between worlds." Number seven of Mr. MITCHELL's articles, "De Rebus Ruris" is devoted to "village greens and railway gardens." Students of Bible history will be particularly interested in a paper by Rev. HENRY JESSUP, of the American Board, upon "the Cedar Forests in Mount Lebanon." Dr. ROBINSON and other travelers, as some may remember, have asserted that there was but one solitary grove of cedars left in the whole Lebanon range. Mr. JESSUP gives an account of no less than eleven distinct groves. Among the other more interesting papers to be found in this number of *Hours at Home* are an account of a Protestant Convent in Pennsylvania by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE, a translation of TISCHENDORF's account of his interview with PIO NONO; a sketch of travel in Siam, by Rev. GEO. B. BACON, and a brief account of ALEXANDER SMITH and DAVID GRAY, by Col. J. G. WILSON.

—There is less variety than usual in the *Galaxy* for March 1, although the amount of reading matter is very largely increased by the insertion of eleven chapters of the "Claverings." That interesting serial is now concluded, giving place to a story of American life, which promises to be one of the most successful efforts of the talented authoress. This story, "Waiting for the Verdict," is carried through the fifth chapter in this number; the time is advanced fifteen years, and the scene is changed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, from the peaceful farm-life depicted in the earlier chapters to the stirring events of the early part of the late war. The illustration, by HENNESSY, is admirably drawn, finely engraved and printed with great care and delicacy. Mr. GEORGE SPENCE contributes an excellent piece of description, entitled "The Temple and Lincoln's Inn." "Mazzini's Last Manifesto," by W. L. ALLEN, is a well-written review of the Italian patriot's latest fulmination against the Italian monarchy. Mr. EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM, in "Rien ne va Plus," gives a very clear account of the gambling saloons of Homburg. "Hints for Visitors at Paris," by EDWARD H. HOUSE, contains some excellent advice to Americans who propose to visit the gay capital of France during the approaching Exhibition. The editorial "Nebulæ" are omitted from this number.

—Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE opens this number of *Our Young Folks* with a humorous poem, entitled "Darius Green and his Flying-Machine," and besides this, we have an article by Mrs. STOWE, telling "What Pussy did with her Winters," and others by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, L. D. NICHOLS, C. J. FOSTER, and others. The "Round the World, Joe" papers, and those entitled "Good Old Times," by ELIJAH KELLOGG, are, of course, continued. Mr. HOPPIN's pencil is evidently much more at home in portraying fashionable young ladies, than it is in representing the juvenile portion of humanity, as the full-page illustration, "Our Baby," shows.

—All the juveniles have a right to be congratulated upon the fact that the handsomest periodical in the country—*The Riverside Magazine for Young People* (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON)—is printed for their benefit. The number for March contains two full-page illustrations, one by STEPHENS *apropos* to the famous lines of *Mother Goose*, "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," and the other by HERRICK, entitled "Trapping Blue-jays." The design of Mr. STEPHENS is full of his droll humor, and that of Mr. HERRICK is admirably true to nature. This last illustration is printed with remarkable clearness and brilliancy, and either of them are far superior to anything done recently by the English magazines, which boast so loudly of their performances in this line. The illustrations worked in with the letter press are better than anything given us in the previous numbers of the *Riverside*. The contents of the magazine include a characteristic paper by JACOB ABBOTT on "Mining in the Snow;" "Ainslee," a capitally-told story for children, by Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS; a humorous poem, "The famous Battle of Bumble Bug and Bumble Bee," with stories by "Vieux Moustache," F. R. GOULDING, &c., all of them just the kind of reading the children will enjoy, and from which they will derive profit as well as entertainment.

—The *Catholic World* (New-York: LAWRENCE KEHOE) closes its second year with the number for March. With growing age it has drawn around it an increasing number of original contributors, until in the present issue only five of the nineteen articles are selected. Perhaps some of its readers may not regard this as an evidence of improvement, but among the original papers this month are several very creditable articles. The review of Miss ROSETTI's poems, for instance, is an admirable critique—severe, but nevertheless very just. Mr. D. O'C. TOWNLEY contributes an interesting story entitled "The tale of a Tombstone," which is quite original in plot. The leading article, "The Catholic Ceremonial," is a labored defence of the modes of worship of the denomination represented by this periodical.

—The statements regarding the manner of the death of EDGAR A. POE, which Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH made in a recent number of *Beadle's Monthly*, (New-York: BEADLE & Co.,) have stirred up quite an excitement among the readers of that periodical. In the March number we have a letter from Dr. SNODGRASS, which settles the fact that the gifted poet died the death of a drunkard. Mrs. OAKES SMITH also gives us some entertaining recollections of the late N. P. WILLIS and of FANNY KEMBLE in this same number of *Beadle*, and there is, besides, an interesting variety of miscellaneous articles.

—An admirable likeness of our Minister to England, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, forms the frontispiece to the *Eclectic*, (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL.) The articles in the letter-press are admirably selected and are throughout interesting. Among the more prominent are "Strauss, Renan and Ecce Homo," from the *Edinburgh Review*; "Shakespeare in Domestic Life," from the *British Quarterly*; "The English and French Armies," from the *London Review*, and "Flavia," a sketch by George Sand.

—If magazines could be classed zoölogically, the *Old Guard* would deserve to be ranked as the hyena among periodicals, and probably its publishers will regard the statement as the highest compliment that can be paid them. A ghoul in a graveyard would not display a spirit so thoroughly villainous and atrocious as that exhibited by the writer of the article entitled "Abraham Lincoln's place in History," and it is safe to assert that there is not another publication of any description in the land in which it could have found a place. In fact its appearance here is only possible because the circulation of this periodical is confined to a class of readers already small and constantly growing less.

—We are indebted to the London publishers for the first three numbers of Miss M. E. BADDON's monthly *Belgravia*. In external appearance it is one of the handsomest of the foreign periodicals. It is clearly and carefully printed in large type, and its illustrations are, on the whole, equal to those to be found in any of its cotemporaries. Miss BRADDON's story, "Birds of Prey," will be the leading attraction to many, probably, but there is besides this well-known novelist, an addition of contributors who furnish a large supply of entertaining light reading. Mr. MORTIMER COLLINS has a poem in the February number; GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, a sketch of Sackville-street, Dublin, and PERCY FITZGERALD an article upon "Private Theatricals." It seems strange, now the mania for reproducing foreign periodicals is upon us, that some enterprising publisher has not caught up *Belgravia*. It certainly deserves the distinction quite as well as some of its cotemporaries.

—There are no articles in *Good Words* (London and New-York: ALEX. STRAHAN) for February, of immediate interest, but the fact that all or any of them may be read with profit any month in the year, does not detract from their value. Dr. MACLEOD, the editor, continues his story of "The Starling," and Mr. GEORGE MACDONAL, his serial entitled "Guild Court."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Currency at Discount—Record of the War Dead—Gov. Orr and his Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

The experiment of issuing a State currency has been twice tried since the war. In both instances with less than perfect success. The last instance is just now engaging a good deal of public attention. The Legislature last December authorized the issue of $350,000 in bills receivable for all State dues. These bills were thrown upon the market as currency, and for about two months passed at par with national currency; but for the last few weeks the indisposition to receive them at that value has assumed a decided form, and now they are universally offered and received at a discount of ten per cent. Even at this discount merchants in cities are reluctant to take them; which reluctance arises from the urgency for immediate use of all available moneys, in their trade with Northern markets. It is universally conceded that the tax income of the State, to be paid into the treasury between April and July, will at least double the amount of bills issued, and that the State will receive taxes in these bills and will exchange greenbacks for them with parties presenting them at the Treasury; and yet the feeling of insecurity in the public mind as to all paper money issues is so great that State patriotism yields before the possibility of losing the little that remains to our people. Little as is the real connection between Confederate money and State issues, still there can be no doubt that much of the present nervousness in the public mind had its origin in the general smash of values consequent upon the collapse of the Confederacy and the consequent worthlessness of its money. People have lost confidence in promises to pay; and the timidity is scarcely to be wondered at. Meanwhile, State money sinks below par; and the legislator who authorized its issue declines to receive it at the value he himself put upon it.

STATE RECORD OF THE WAR DEAD.

During the war this State appointed a Registrar of all soldiers who were killed or who died in the service. The office was created in 1862, but was not very thoroughly administered for the first two or three years, owing mainly, we presume, to the difficulties lying in the way of getting full and accurate information from forces in the field, and constantly shifting position. About the end of the struggle a new Registrar was appointed, who is now engaged upon this Roll of the Dead. The present Registrar is Prof. RIVERS, of the University of South Carolina, who is pushing on the work with great energy and success. None of his results have yet been published, but the mass of information accumulated is proof of the energy and success of his labors. This consists of a descriptive list of several thousands of individuals, records of every regiment, battalion and brigade from the State; and introductory sketches detailing the steps in organizing these bodies of troops.

Apart from this movement toward a historical record on the part of the State, individuals have done something. Mr. CALDWELL has just published *A History of a Brigade of South Carolinians*, a fair-sized duodecimo of personal observations. It is also understood that Prof. (formerly General) ALEXANDER, of the University of South Carolina, is engaged upon a History of Gen. LONGSTREET's Command in the Army of Northern Virginia. This command contained a brigade or two of troops from this State.

THE NEW AMENDMENT AND GOV. ORR.

The Press of the State have taken but little notice of Gov. ORR and his manœuvring at Washington, and seem to expect but little from it either good or bad. The *Phœnix*, a daily, published at the capital, touches it somewhat cautiously, but inclines—or seems to incline—to favor it. So also does a large number of other papers in the State; but they all handle it gingerly. One, however, the *Cheraw Advertiser*, denounces the whole scheme as traitorous, and the authors of it as the worst enemies of their States. It charges Gov. ORR with unfair tampering with State honor for his individual benefit. But we do not see this.

BOISE.

GOV. ORR AND THE FREEDMEN.

Mass Meeting in Charleston—Address by the Governor.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 15.

In accordance with a previous announcement, a large mass meeting of the freedmen of this city was held at the African Methodist Church (Rev. Mr. CAIN's) last evening, for the purpose of hearing an address from Gov. ORR, Major-Gen. SCOTT, and other speakers. The church, which is capable of holding from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, was densely packed in every part. Not more than fifteen or twenty whites were in attendance.

About 7:30 o'clock Gov. ORR, Maj.-Gen. ROBINSON, Maj.-Gen. SCOTT and Col. SMITH, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Rev. Mr. FRENCH, entered the Church, and were received with demonstrations of applause. Rev. F. SMALL (colored,) presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. EVERETT, (colored,) at the conclusion of which Rev. Mr. FRENCH was requested to explain the object of the meeting.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH rose and stated that in a recent interview with the Governor he remarked to him that the colored people of this city had expressed a warm desire to have him address them, as he was now here just from Washington. The Governor consented, provided that it was agreeable to the colored people. He then made arrangements for the use of the Church in which the meeting was held. Gov. ORR, he said, was now here to give them some friendly counsel and advice, such as would seem wise, good and honorable. He was not here to announce the law or to dictate, but simply to express his views and wishes to the colored people.

Gov. ORR was then introduced and said:

My colored friends, a year ago, when in this city, I was waited upon by a committee of your number and politely and respectfully invited to address you. I declined upon that occasion, for various satisfactory reasons; but when that request was renewed upon my present visit, I availed myself of the invitation, and appear before you this evening for the purpose of complying with the promise made to your people through the Rev. Mr. FRENCH, and I do so with a great deal of pleasure. It is not the first occasion since the very extraordinary change that has taken place in your relations to the other race in this country, that I have availed myself of the opportunity of talking fully and freely with the colored people. In the region of country where I reside, I have done so upon more than one occasion, and I am happy to believe that those conferences resulted beneficially to both the white and colored races. We have each of us high and important duties to perform. It is exceedingly important that we should appreciate fully the character of those duties, and that we should fulfil them as becomes Christians, citizens, and as individuals. Your change with most of you, within a period of two years, has been a most extraordinary one. Two years ago, or a little more, you did not command the proceeds of your labor. Two years ago you had no charge with reference to your personal wants, comforts or desires. They were provided for by others. Many, if not the majority of you, were, no doubt, well provided for by those who had charge of you. Others, as is perhaps the case all over the world, in many instances where a state of dependence exists, were not so well provided. Now you stand before the world with nobody to rely upon, and you are to think and act and do for yourselves. Those of you who have had the advantages of some education, who have lived in the cities, and, to a certain extent, have enjoyed the advantages of society, are not so entirely unprepared for this great change. But with many the very want of experience in the past prevents them from being able now to enter upon the discharge of these duties themselves, and the result is that collisions will occasionally arise, and there is want, suffering and crime. But I feel it my duty here, from having made close observation, and in my official capacity to say, it is due to you, it is due to truth to acknowledge that the great bulk of the colored people in South Carolina, since the extraordinary change, have demeaned themselves with remarkable propriety. [Applause.] With reference to the subject of labor throughout the State, unfortunately for both parties, white and colored, the seasons of the last year were unfavorable, and the husbandman, when he gathered up the proceeds of the year's labor, found very little to fill his granary or his storehouse. The consequence has been a great want of employment, and in consequence of the inability of the whites, who owned the land, to give employment, thousands of the colored people have left South Carolina. I have witnessed the migration of these people from the State, and, I have [illegible] going to other States and localities, [illegible] in my mind emotions of the profoundest regret and sorrow; for I desire you to remain here; I desire you to continue with the people of South Carolina. I think your interest, our interest (the interest of the laborer and the landowner both) require that you should be here. You are placed in an important position. If you get employment elsewhere, if you can go to work where you can be better rewarded, you should go. But wild, delusive hopes have been doubtless held out to many who, after an experience of six or twelve months, will find those hopes to be a mere cheat. You are also placed in a position, in which at the age of manhood and womanhood, you have been thrown upon your own resources, without capital and without lands. But you are no worse off than a great many of the white race. Look around, and you will see hundreds of thousands of whites standing in the same relative condition. By the decree and requirement of high Heaven, which neither you or any one else have a right to dispute, it is the duty and province of all men and all women to labor. It is the Divine command: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." [Applause.] If you have land you may be able to labor more successfully, you may be able to place in your coffers more means to obtain more luxuries, but this is the difference between those who have capital and those who have none. Of course where a father has been industrious, has husbanded his means, he may be able to give his son sufficient to allow him an income that will spare him the drudgery of labor. But that has always been considered a very doubtful kindness to a son to place him above the common lot which belongs to the entire human race. I said that your people in the country had performed well their duties as laborers during the past year. Of course there are exceptions. There are exceptions to all general rules. But in the main, where contracts were made with your people, and where they were treated with the consideration they were entitled to, I certainly know of no general cause for complaint, and I trust with the present year both races, with the acquired experience of their new relations between them, will go to work and reap a rich harvest. No doubt many of you desire to own houses, or to own a tract of land with a little stock. All that requires the utmost patience, industry, thrift and economy. You have to learn experience by your own practical efforts. In your new relations to society, it behooves you wherever you find an evil-disposed colored man or colored woman, one who does not live up to the requirements of honesty, an evil observer of the laws of his country, socially or morally, it is your place to see that such an one does not go unpunished. If you countenance them you set a bad example to those who are disposed to do right, and you are judged of by them. If you give it countenance and support, as a matter of course, you will be held to be as bad as they. But there is another consideration especially addressed to fathers and mothers. If you do not put your seal of condemnation upon crime whenever committed, there will be a living, moving example staring your children in the face, and they will be contaminated by evil influences. In every point of view, therefore, our interests, the interests of society, call upon you as good citizens to come forward and vindicate the law, whatever the offence may be. If the law is unjust represent it to your lawmakers. The great purpose of government of every description, that which legislators everywhere sooner or later try to reach, is to afford protection to life, liberty and property. [Applause.] That protection has, to a very great extent, been extended to you by the Legislature of South Carolina. Very essential modifications of the law have been made, and you find that while three years ago the colored man was excluded from the Court-house, he is now permitted to enter the Court-house, to give his testimony, not only when he himself is concerned, in one case, but in every class of cases that require to be adjudicated in all the Courts of South Carolina. [Applause.] The Legislature has provided, by its general enactment, for the protection of person. If any violence is committed upon your person by white or black, the law gives you protection and redress. In some localities, it is true, violence may have been committed. In some localities proper respect may not have been given to your protection. But I challenge comparison with any other State. Taking the limits of South Carolina, with a population of seven hundred thousand, I undertake to say, as her Chief Executive, that in no country, in no portion of the United States, with such a population, have there been fewer acts of violence committed than within the limits of South Carolina. There is a disposition on the part of every sensible, intelligent white man to give you the fullest justice, protection to life, liberty and property. As the Chief Executive of the State, it, perhaps, becomes me to say to you, and to reiterate what I have said to other assemblages of colored men, that I intend, so long as I continue to discharge the functions devolved upon me by the people of South Carolina, that those who attempt to outrage or oppress you shall have the laws enforced against them. And I shall step forward whenever it becomes necessary to save you against what may be the passion or prejudice of any locality, or against an unjust conviction, and unjust punishment. [Applause.] I have had occasion already, repeatedly, in the discharge of my duties, to interpose and shield and protect you. I have had occasion to use my official position and power in bringing to punishment white persons who have committed crimes against colored people. Your great duty then in the emergency in which you are placed, is to work, practice economy, be honest, be truthful. Do your duty to society, to the God who rules over the Universe, and then you will have elevated your race beyond any point they have yet attained anywhere in the world. Now education is a matter of very great consequence. I am glad to know you have organized schools here. Your people will be situated with reference to schools as the whites in many other places in South Carolina. In many places schools cannot be organized. At the next session of the Legislature I have no doubt a common school system will be inaugurated, which will embrace the colored as well as the white race. I am of opinion that it may be successfully carried out in all the lower portions of the State, but in my region the sparseness of the population will perhaps prevent it. I shall take occasion, in my next message to the Legislature, to recommend that a school tax be levied upon both white and black, and that every dollar levied upon you shall go to the support of your children, and every dollar levied upon the whites shall go to the support of white children. It is a mistake some have fallen into to suppose that the intelligent white men of this country do not desire to see you educated. Many of you have passed that point where education is likely to be available, especially in the daily avocations you have to pursue. But every man of observation, who has the intelligence to look upon and see the conditions of society, sees, knows and feels wherever you take a human being, you cannot make that being a better man or a better woman if you allow him or her to remain in idleness and vice. It is for that reason I desire you to interest yourselves in the education of your people. It can be done. They can acquire at least those rudiments of education which will fit them for the ordinary business of life, and free them from being practiced upon by the evil of both the white and black races. If you give them intelligence, they will be able to protect themselves from the machinations of such persons of both races. I suppose it is desired that I should say something in reference to your political status. I know it is somewhat dubious ground. Notwithstanding, I am in the habit, when talking to people, white or colored, of expressing the views I entertain. If not satisfactory or agreeable, all that the auditor has to do is simply to reject these views. Those of you who are competent to read have seen within the last few days a programme which is likely to be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, with reference to the settlement of our present political difficulties, and to secure representation in Congress. Representation is desirable, not simply to gratify the ambition of any man who wants to go to Congress, but so that you may send somebody there to represent the true condition of the country. Laws detrimental to the interests of your section of the country might be passed which, perhaps, would have been rejected through the presence and action of your Representative in Congress. Take, for instance, the tax upon cotton. To a large extent this tax falls upon the plowman, or he who wields the spade or hoe. A representation in Congress would largely correct evils of that description. One of the features of this programme, recently published, provides that the Legislature of North Carolina shall call a Convention, and that Convention shall provide, by an amendment to its Constitution, to give to every male citizen able to read and write, of all classes, the privilege of voting, but if not able to read and write, then it is proposed that every one worth $250 shall have that privilege. That proposition has received the sanction of some of the most distinguished Southern gentlemen in this country. It has received the indorsement of the Governor of North Carolina, Governor PARSONS, of Alabama, Governor MARVIN, of Florida, Governor SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Mr. EPPERSON, of Texas, Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, and it has received my own indorsement. I trust that we will be able to secure representation, I am prepared to stand by the colored man who is able to read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I am prepared to give the colored man the privilege of going to the ballot-box and vote. [Tremendous applause.] The idea of universal suffrage, I think I can demonstrate to the intelligent portion of you, is a mistake. You must remember the larger portion of you here to-night are people of intelligence, much more so than those outside of Charleston. Many of you have had the advantages of education. Your contact and associations have been in such channels that you had advantages which the average of people outside of cities do not possess. I do not mean to censure those who cannot read, but I would ask the intelligent portion if they would be willing to confer the elective franchise upon seven-tenths of those living on plantations, who have not had opportunities of preparing their minds for the exercise of this highly important function of determining who shall represent you and levy tax upon your property. Are you prepared to do it? In conversation with some I stated this historical fact: The Revolutionary War closed in 1783. In 1808, some twenty-five years after, and not until then, was the Constitution of South Carolina altered so as to allow even all white men to vote. Nobody was allowed to vote, not even a white man, from 1783 to 1808, unless he was the owner of fifty acres of land or more. Why was it that soldiers who fought through the Revolutionary War, who aided in achieving the independence of the country, were excluded from the ballot-box? Simply because the wise men of that day, the legislators themselves, knew the importance of casting a vote for legislators to make laws. They knew the education of these men had been neglected, and they waited until a new generation grew up and had some advantages of education before even the white race was permitted to vote. I say to you, therefore, you must practice patience upon that subject, and, in my judgment, those people who are advising a different course are not friends to your interest. Give your children such intelligence as shall qualify them for an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, and they will secure it. Do not trouble yourselves upon the subject of politics. I think your people might profit very much by the experience that some of us white people have had in South Carolina. I think the more you work and look after your own business and economize your own time, the better. Do not stand at street corners idling away a half hour talking politics, but go to work. You will find it much more to your interest to work, and keep clear of politics and all such subjects.

After stating that he had not prepared anything for the occasion, but that these were the crude expressions of some general thoughts, and thanking them for their attention, the Governor retired.

Gen. SCOTT followed, and addressed the audience in a very happy manner, speaking very hopefully of the future prospects of the State, and advising the colored people against emigration. We regret not being able to give his remarks in full, but the pressure on our columns prevents.

Addresses were also delivered by the United States Marshal, J. P. M. EPPING, Esq., Rev. Mr. FRENCH, and others, and a collection taken up to defray expenses, when the meeting adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

Call of the Union Convention—Col. McKee's Platform—Compensation of Loyal Owners of Enlisted Slaves—The Democratic Nominee to Succeed Mr. Harding.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

According to the call for the Convention on Feb. 26, its purpose is to "organize the Union Party of this State, and place it in an affiliation with the party elsewhere in the United States." Its callers, many of our best men, invite "all who oppose treason, whether as manifested by the late rebels in arms or by that faction which now appears to control the so-called Democratic Party of Kentucky." Among the prominent and popular men mentioned for its gubernatorial nomination are Cols. J. F. BUCKNER and B. H. BRISTOW, of Louisville, formerly very efficient Lincoln and Johnson electors at large, and the eloquent and eminent Senators from Paris and Covington, J. A. PRALL and R. T. BAKER.

Hon. SAM. MCKEE runs for Congress upon his record, including the Amendment, he leaving suffrage to the States as proposed therein, and affirming his unwillingness to see the rebel States represented at Washington until they have formed legal and loyal State Governments, passed and enforced equal civil rights laws and sent loyal representatives. His leading friends claim that, as the Amendment forbids the repudiation of the public debt, and as the compensation due loyal masters is as much a part of the war debt as a bond or greenback, the Amendment secures compensation to them; but appeal to loyal Kentuckians again to show their devotion to the Union by voting for none but Union men, and "then we will be understood and all doubts as to our loyalty will vanish, and this compensation law will be faithfully executed, according to its true intent and meaning."

To ascertain the loyalty of applicants for this compensation the Commissioners are having all their names published.

JAMES P. KNOTT, a considerable lawyer and speaker of more personal popularity than Mr. HARDING—an "honest, working, life-long Democrat, to the manor born"—is nominated to succeed Mr. HARDING by a body which, like the rest, "indorses and reaffirms the great principles enunciated in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention," with "universal amnesty to all those lately in rebellion who manifest a disposition to obey the laws and observe the Constitution of the United States in good faith" (or as Mr. BECK, in his acceptance speech, well expresses it, "universal amnesty to all men who were in the Confederacy, to all men who were in the Federal army, and to those who stayed at home, no matter what were their past views,") and with an "appeal to every patriot in the country, without regard to past party names or affiliations, to unite with the Democratic Party in their effort to save the Constitution and restore the Union." Mr. KNOTT will succeed. He may have been an "original Unionist," like Messrs. TRIMBLE and WARD, from the First and Sixth Districts, who if renominated, as is likely, will be reëlected. In that case, excepting the Eighth and Ninth District, seven Kentucky Democrats—three "renegade Union," and four "original secesh,"—all of the street-corner and chimney-corner stamp—will grace the next House.

Despite the snarlings of the *Democrat* at "the *Courier* party, that carries the dead carcass of the lost cause in the person of its advocates, who aspire to the control of the State on the sole merit of secession," and regardless of the *Democrat's* threats to repudiate the twenty-second Convention, the reënfranchised friends of the fallen flag, "the as yet unrewarded saviours of the Kentucky Democracy," may, with marked effect, press their claims for the lion's share of at least the major nominations as alone "worthy of their acceptance," patronizingly leaving the residue for the two wings of the stay-at-homes. Though the "nondescript *Democrat*" should bolt, the "conservative" *Journal*, so anti-Democratic last Summer, will likely swallow with a relish the whole Democratic ticket, whatever it be, as good for the Constitution and the Union.

PONTIAC.

Debate on the Proposed Amendment of the Law Fixing May 4 as Congressional Election Day—Petition to the President on Behalf of an Illustrious Exile and Prisoner—Kentucky in Funds—Taxation of National Banks and Freedmen, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

The Amendatory Bill fixing March 9 instead of May 4 as the Congressional Election Day, so that Kentucky may be on hand to "checkmate the impeaching Radicals," will hardly pass, though "Calhoun" HISE, by letter and otherwise is urging its passage. In debating it, the 11th, an opposing member, just returned from Washington, said the impression prevailed there that Congress would adjourn in ten days after meeting, as eighteen States would be unrepresented, and, from all he could find out, there was more danger of the President's yielding to the policy of the dominant party than of his impeachment. Col. WOLFORD opposing, said: "If the Radicals are determined to press the question of impeachment a representation from Kentucky could not prevent it. He was not for yielding any ground. He would stand by the President, even though it may cost a fight. The struggle, if it comes, will probably extend through the two years, and the necessity was rather for deliberation than haste. If Mr. JOHNSON should back down and recommend the equality of the negroes, he would not further indorse him."

The talked of "Southern Johnson Compromise" finds no favors in Kentucky journals.

It is pending before the Legislature to petition the President to permit "that illustrious statesman, noble-hearted gentleman, gallant soldier and matchless orator, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE," to return to Kentucky. A petition to the President on behalf of him and that other "distinguished man of the South," JEFF. DAVIS, may pass.

Kentucky is reported able to pay at once all her bonds, amounting to $2,892,402. Her present sinking fund, without additional taxation, is sufficient to pay interest on $8,000,000.

A bill to charter the Kentucky Industrial and Emigration Association has passed.

The Senate bill taxing National Banks may pass the House. Our thoroughly Democratic Court of Appeals would sanction it. Politics has much to do with the practice and administration of law in almost all our State Courts.

Fayette Circuit Judge (GOODLOE) admits negroes to his witness-stand as constitutional.

The House—59 to 24—has passed a bill that besides capitation $2 a $2 tax be levied on every male negro and mulatto over 18, one-half for support of their paupers, the other for the education of their children.

Dr. ROBINSON and friends oppose any present discussion and definition of the ecclesiastical *status* of freedmen among Southern Presbyterians.

The Robinson-Wilson Synod calls on the Legislature to recognize and protect its exclusive rights of property in the Centre College at Danville, and to so amend the college charter as to make the College Board independent of the Northern Assembly.

PONTIAC.

The Shaw Monument.

To the Contributors to the Shaw Monument Fund:

Shortly after the assault on Fort Wagner, a sum of money was placed in my hands for the purpose of erecting a monument to Col. SHAW and his comrades of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, who fell within the enemy's works in leading the storming party in that attack. This money was equally contributed by their surviving comrades of the Fifty-fourth, by the men of the First South Carolina Volunteers, and by the freedmen and women of the Sea Islands of South Carolina. The intention of the donors was to place a monument on the spot where these brave men fell. Plans were drawn and a corner-stone for a monument prepared; but circumstances have prevented me from completing the work, and it has recently been suggested that some other disposition should be made of this fund. Under the excellent care of the Treasurer, Major E. W. HOOPER, it is now drawing seven per cent. interest, and amounts to $3,580. The only charges against it are the architects' plans and the corner-stone above referred to, the cost of which Maj. HOOPER has generously defrayed, that the sum originally contributed might remain intact. Anxious to fulfill my trust in a manner which shall be satisfactory to all interested, I have this day transferred the sole care and disposition of the Shaw Monument Fund to a Board of Trustees, to consist of Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. N. HALLOWELL, President; Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Brevet Maj. E. W. HOOPER, who is also the Treasurer. These gentlemen have all consented to act on this Board. The design was to provide some fitting memorial of one of the heroic sacrifices of the great war for freedom, and although the amount contributed is small, probably no equal sum was ever raised involving greater personal sacrifices. Given by those who had but little, it is a precious tribute of gratitude from a people seeking to do honor to the memory of brave men who died to deliver them from bondage, and who had vindicated the claims of their race to manhood.

R. SAXTON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1867.

CANADA.

Political Movements—What Shall the Confederated Provinces be Called?—Gold Discoveries.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The political movement recently started with the object of restoring party lines makes but little progress, although efforts are made to carry it forward in various sections of the Province. Thus far, what little excitement there has been was confined to a few places, and unless the promoters of the movement exert themselves, it will die out before the elections come on. Hardly any doubt exists, however that we are on the eve of great political changes, and that there will be a full restoration of parties. As a matter of course, the same men who gave allegiance to party shibboleths will not be found banded as one man in the same ranks; because new issues must arise, and it will not henceforth be simply reformers and conservatives contending against each other, but principles must now be made the groundwork of party contests. Heretofore our political battles have been fought solely upon party grounds, and without any particular reference to the merits of the issues at stake. There is now an end to that sort of thing, and any attempt to galvanize the old parties into life, merely that they may renew their struggles, must fail. It is quite plain that the design of those who are engaged in the work of getting up a political excitement is to bring the old set into the field again. The late leader of the Reform Party has been like a fish out of water ever since his silly resignation of a seat in the Cabinet, and, being a disappointed man, he appears to be intent upon getting up a row. He is well seconded by his old opponents, who declare their acceptance of the challenge thrown out, and they are quietly holding meetings in various directions for the purpose of nominating candidates. The Reformers are annoyed at this stealing a march upon them, and possibly there may be some sharp work very soon, for if the one party get their candidates ready, the others will do the same thing. It is contended by the extreme section of Reformers that the Conservatives have had the advantage in the coalition, and are consequently better prepared in the way of organization. How that can be it is not so easy to discover. The parties went even handed into the coalition; three Reformers and three Conservatives for Upper Canada, and one of the Reform Ministers actually held two offices for a short time. This stuff about either side having the advantage will not do; they went in on equal terms, and when they separate neither will have a better position than the other. If the new party movement is to accomplish anything, it must not be placed upon the basis of inequality with regard to the advantages each party may have had in the Government, for the harmony existing in the Administration shows clearly enough that neither Reformers nor Conservatives have anything whatever to complain of. The movement then must rest upon its own merits. There is no good reason why it should not succeed, provided it starts right. It is evident that the coalition cannot exist beyond the completion of the confederation scheme, and just as certainly as the earth will continue to revolve, the first Confederate Parliament will be composed of parties pretty much of the old stripe; but, as representatives from two other Provinces will be in the same Parliament, it is not at all likely that the same old party distinctions which existed in this Province will be maintained. The local Legislatures can do as they choose, and will necessarily bear a party complexion; but the General Legislature cannot well be similar to our Provincial Legislature prior to the advent of the coalition. There is a desire manifested, nevertheless, to renew old party feuds, and the faithful on both sides are exhorted in pathetic terms to remember the struggles of the past. How far this course may succeed it would be difficult to say, but it is to be hoped that the restoration of party lines will witness something better than the renewal of that bitterness which the confederation of the Provinces was intended to obliterate.

NAME OF THE CONFEDERATION.

Several attempts have been made to find a suitable name for the Confederated Provinces, but all was supposed to have been given up without anything definite being arrived at. As the name of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia will become extinct in the Union, although retaining their appellations in a local sense, it will be necessary to have a general name, just as the United States is the general name of the States of the American Union. To hit upon a name is the great difficulty. Report says that the delegates have decided upon "Canadia," which is hardly likely, as it is too much like Canada to suit the lower Provinces. The lower Provincials suggested "Acadia," but that is the poetical name of Nova Scotia. The last name hinted at is "The United Provinces of British America," but that is too lengthy and smacks to some extremely anti-American people too strongly of the neighboring Republic. It has also been suggested to call Upper Canada "Laconia," and Lower Canada "Laurentia;" but there seems to be no reason for changing merely the names of the Provinces, as each Province will retain its name. What is wanted is a general name, and as short as possible. "British America" would be the most appropriate, but it is objected that in case of these colonies becoming independent, as some people expect them to do some day, the name now given should be made to suit such an event. In that case the name would not matter, for, following the example of the United States which were formerly known as colonies, these Provinces might be called "The States North of the Line." How the difficulty is to be got over remains a mystery; but, of course, the bill which was introduced in the English Parliament last Friday, should settle that point, and indicate the name; whether it will do so is a question that will not be long in receiving an answer. Some of the journals here have been discussing the subject, and it is agreed that the name will have to be given in the bill, thus saving the people the trouble of doing it themselves.

THE GOLD DISCOVERY.

Although a law-suit is pending with regard to the ownership of the Richardson gold mine in Medoc, it does not deter gold seekers from keeping a sharp lookout in other directions. Two other mines have been opened, and reliable information say that the indications are much better than those of the Richardson mine, which is pronounced equal to the best found in California. As there are many persons in the vicinity of the mines who have lived in California, Australia and British Columbia, their opinions are received with credit, and they generally agree in the belief that gold is plentiful in Medoc. The discovery of gold was made several months ago, in this way. A Mr. HOWELL, believing—as it is a mineral district—that copper existed in Medoc, purchased, or rather leased the Richardson farm, agreeing to give the owner half of what was found. Operations were commenced, and at a depth of eighteen feet, while blasting a piece of rock, the miners came upon a bed of loose powdered quartz, which fairly glittered with gold. Further search disclosed the fact that gold was to be had in abundance. The quartz specimens are the richest ever seen, but there has been a good deal of secrecy observed, and it is, therefore, very difficult to tell how much gold has been obtained; that it has been found in considerable quantities is evident, from the fact that the parties interested have disposed of much at various times. Three acres of the Richardson farm, including the mine, were sold to some parties from Boston for $40,000, a part of the money being paid down, and the remainder to be paid in a certain time. The conditions were not fulfilled, the time expired, and the owner of the farm was induced to resell to parties from Chicago at an advance of $10,000. The first parties claiming that Mr. RICHARDSON had not performed his part of the contract, threw the matter into Chancery, and in the meantime the mine is closed up. The Boston parties claim that, although they did not complete the bargain by paying down the balance of the purchase-money at the time stipulated, it was because Mr. RICHARDSON was not ready with his deed, nor had he done other things that were necessary to complete the sale of the mine. The lawyers are likely to have some nice pickings, and, as it is a gold mine that is in dispute, they will not be niggardly in their charges. A very fine run of gold quartz has been found in the township of Elzevir, some eight miles further than Madoc, and another has been met with on the farm of Hon. BILLA FLINT, still nearer Belleville. The existence of the precious metal all through the northern part of Hastings and adjoining counties is now undoubted, and the opening of Spring will see large numbers of persons flocking into that part of the country. Belleville is the nearest point by railway, thence to Madoc, a village comprising about eight hundred inhabitants, it is between twenty-five and twenty-six miles. Already vast tracts of land in and around Madoc have been secured by speculators, but it is not true that the Government sold the gold lands at a mere nominal price to speculators. The usual price was obtained, and the lands were sold upon the usual terms, without reference to gold, none having yet been found upon them. Should it turn out that there is gold in the rear of Madoc to any extent, there will be a great rush to secure the lands, which are owned by the Government. But it will require some time to develop the region now said to contain gold, as it is in a very wild state the further north the prospecting is pursued. Madoc is easily reached by railway and a good gravelled road from Belleville, and no doubt the influx of strangers will soon be very great there.

THE ISLAND PROVINCE.

It is very obvious that Prince Edward Island would come into the Confederation, provided it received its price for doing so. Its Government pretends to be averse to the scheme, yet, all the while, it is ready to do a little black-mailing, for it modestly proposes to take $800,000 and go into the union. The Lower Province delegates to England agreed to the proposition, and those from Canada did not, and the whole thing fell through. A dissolution of Parliament has taken place, and a general election will soon come on; but no one supposes for a moment that the miserable little island will decide to go into the Union. The truth is, the Government of the country is in trouble, and wants money to pay off certain claims, and if they can get it out of the other provinces, they will join the Confederation, but not otherwise. Prince Edward Island is an insignificant place, and no desire would be manifested to bring it into the Union, were it not better that all the provinces should be united. The scheme, at present, only embraces Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; but ultimately, not only Prince Edward and Newfoundland, but also British Columbia and the Northwest Territory will be included. The two maritime provinces will find it to their interest to join the Union, or else they will be practically ignored, and shut out from all communion with the rest of British America. A little time will accomplish all this, and Prince Edward will look back with shame upon its attempt to force a bribe.

UTAH.

Renewal of the Agitation for Admission to the Union—The Election of a Delegate—Gen. Connor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1867.

There is under way in this city and Territory a renewal of the movement for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State—the "State of Deseret." This movement originated before the organization of Utah as a Territory, in the days of the Provisional State of Deseret. The name "Deseret," though rejected by Congress for the Territory, is still tenaciously clung to by the people here, as it is held to be illustrative of industry, and not of the desert nature of much of the Territory, as many people erroneously imagine.

After the close of the Territorial Legislature, the "Legislature of the State of Deseret" assembled in this city, as has been its wont annually for several years; for it should be known that a State organization is carefully kept up, very probably in the forlorn hope of Congress one day admitting Utah into the Union.

In this latter view the "Constitution of the State of Deseret" was amended so as to grant universal suffrage; that is, suffrage to male American citizens, and the laws of the Territory were adopted for the State. The amendment was to strike out the words "free white."

The Territorial Legislature also adopted a memorial to Congress for the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy Law, which will no doubt be a source of amusement to the members of that body when it appears before them.

Next Monday is election day, when a delegate to Congress for the Territory will be chosen, also a Representative for the "State of Deseret." The amended State Constitution will be presented to the people for their action. The Deseret *News* and *Telegraph* hoist the name of WM. H. HOOPER (the present incumbent) for delegate to Congress, Territorial ticket, and the same name for Representative, State ticket. The "Gentiles" had a caucus the other day and nominated WM. MCGRORTY for delegate to Congress. There is a rumor, however, that Mr. MCGRORTY will decline the honor before the decisive day comes round. Any way, as the Gentiles have but a very small minority, and as the Mormons are in the habit of voting all one way, there is the greatest probability that Mr. HOOPER will remain delegate.

The *Telegraph* has a three-column article in refutation of the charge made before the House Committee on Territories, last Summer, to the effect that Gen. WELLS, by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, caused a militia order to be issued in the Spring of 1858, for the slaughter of eighty teamsters, from Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON's command, then near, or at Fort Bridger. The *Telegraph* indignantly pronounces the whole affair a base fabrication, a forgery, and handles without gloves Gen. CONNOR and the other witnesses who testified on that occasion.

Business here still continues dull, or, in the language of the dissatisfied, "dull is no name for it." Money continues scarce and produce low.

The weather is very soft and mild, the sleighing gone. Most of the streets are bare and muddy all day. Some of the days are very Spring-like. I have never known the weather more unsettled and inconstant than during the past Summer and this Winter. Usually there is some reliance upon it, but changeable has been the rule for the period named. There is every present prospect of a very early Spring, to be followed, perhaps, as such Springs generally are, by a piece of Winter in April or May; all very well for wheat and oats and such like, but bad for fruit and many tender crops.

The commission purchasers and freighters of this locality are out again with their invitations, preparatory to their trips eastward in the Spring. Competition has become so strong in this business that the rate of commission, heretofore five to ten per cent., has dwindled down to zero, some of the purchasers offering to act with the discount on ready cash for their compensation.

Efforts have been made for several years to direct the trade of this place from the East to the West, but with little avail. California is a place of high figures and gold payments, and Nevada is much like it, and the Eastern States still retain their hold on the Salt Lake merchants, of course, for purely financial reasons, for, as to point of time in transit, California has much the preference, besides the route being open all the year.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. William Goodell, D. D.

Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL, D. D., late Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, died on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at the residence of his son, in Philadelphia, having completed his seventy-fifth year in his usual health on Thursday previous. He was attacked with congestion of the lungs on Sunday, and although he was better on Monday, he retired to his bed early in the evening, saying he felt tired and was afraid he should pass a restless night. A few minutes later he died. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire. He sailed for the East in December, 1822, and after devoting nine months to the study of the languages of the East at Malta he proceeded to Beiroot, where he remained about five years. During this time he passed through great perils, the town being plundered and devastated, his own house sacked by the Bedouin Arabs and his life threatened. He removed to Constantinople in 1831, where he passed through other perils, his house and everything it contained being destroyed in one of the general conflagrations, Dr. GOODELL and his family escaping only with their lives. Often during their residence in Constantinople they were in great danger of the plague, at one time as many as 1,500 dying daily around them. While at Constantinople, besides performing all the ordinary labors of a missionary, he translated the entire Scriptures out of the original Hebrew and Greek into the Armeno-Turkish language. Having become enfeebled by age and his long residence and labors in the East, his constitution never having been strong, he returned in 1865 to this country, and took up his residence with his son, WILLIAM GOODELL, M. D., at Philadelphia.

The funeral of Dr. GOODELL will be attended at Philadelphia on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Death of an Artist.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Mr. JACQUES BURKHARDT, well-known as the life-long companion of Prof. AGASSIZ, died on Wednesday from the effects of a malady incurred from exposure during the late Brazilian Expedition. Mr. BURKHARDT studied at Munich and in Rome. He accompanied AGASSIZ in his celebrated researches on the glacier of the Aar, and has ever since been identified with his studies. As an artist he gave himself chiefly to the illustration of the animal kingdom, and many of the finest plates in the works of AGASSIZ and of other distinguished naturalists are from his hand and will remain as fitting memorials of his skill."

Radical Peace Convention at Providence, R. I.

The Radical Peace Convention assembled in the Friends Meeting House, in Providence, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. L. K. JOSLIN was chosen Chairman, and Mrs. E. B. CHASE and [illegible] Secretaries. Voluminous resolutions were offered by HENRY C. WRIGHT, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That the life of a man is more sacred and more valuable than the life of a Church or State, a Nation or Kingdom, and that there is not a religious, governmental, moneyed or educational institution on earth that is worth the sacrifice of a single man, woman, or child.

That institutions are for men, not men for institutions; therefore human beings should never be killed, mutilated, or in any way outraged, desecrated, or degraded, to preserve Constitutions.

That the spirit which prompts men to kill rather than die, is the source of all danger to others from us and to us from others; while the spirit that prompts us to die rather than kill is the source of security to others against us and to us against others.

Unsuccessful Application by the Governor of Iowa for the Extradition of a Citizen of Illinois—A Complicated Case.

The following letter, written by Gov. STONE, of Iowa, gives the result of a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the surrender of a man named MCKINNEY, accused of complicity in the seduction and murder in Iowa of Miss EMMA OAKLEY, of Dixon, Ill.:

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DES MOINES, Jan. 28, 1867.

Jno. W. Street, Esq., Marshalltown, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst., relative to the requisition recently issued from this Department for the extradition of a citizen of Illinois, charged with complicity in the murder of a young lady in Marshall County, is before me.

The question involved is somewhat new, and by no means free from difficulty. I have made the proper requisition upon His Excellency the Governor of Illinois for the return of the alleged fugitive, and he has respectfully declined to order his extradition, on the ground that the person charged is a citizen of that State and has not been in Iowa. The point made by Gov. OGLESBY is that under the circumstances of this case a person in Illinois could not while in that State commit a crime in Iowa; could not be tried here, as he has never been within our jurisdiction, and therefore is not a fugitive from justice from that State within the meaning of the Constitution and the laws. If arrested, therefore, in obedience to our demand, he could be brought before a proper Court in that State by *habeas corpus* and discharged from arrest. Whether right in this view of the case or not, I am satisfied that His Excellency is acting in good faith and without any design of shielding the perpetrator of this infamous crime, or of disregarding the rules of comity which should exist between these States.

This offender cannot be tried in Illinois; and if he cannot be returned to this State, where the crime by his procurement was committed, he will go unwhipped of justice. The question presented is one of very grave importance, and I shall submit the case for the opinion of the Attorney-General and act under his advice. Very truly yours, W. M. STONE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

The Investigation by the Legislative Committee Resumed—Confirmation of the Evidence as to the Frequency of Incendiarism—Reckless Insurance—Statements of Fire Commissioner Engs, John J. Mount, Police Captain, and Mr. Gregory, Inspector of Buildings.

The Legislative Committee investigating matters in relation to the origin and frequency of fires in this City, resumed their examination yesterday morning. Mr. FREAR occupied the chair. Mr. PHILIP W. ENGS, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was first called, and corroborated generally the statements of Messrs. ABBIE, PINCKNEY and BROWN, as to the principal causes leading to incendiarism, to which he, too, considered a very large number of the late disastrous fires are to be attributed. He reflected severely on warehouse keepers for their method of stowing away cotton, which he said they did, using screw-jacks as stevedors do on board vessels. This, he said, frequently placed an impassable barrier between the fireman and the seat of the fire when he obtained, or tried to obtain, entrance by the windows of a burning building. But with the other Commissioners he agreed that the greatest of all mistakes, and that most fruitful of destruction of property by fire, was the system of reckless insurance. If property were only insured to three-fourths its value, leaving the owner to run a fourth risk himself, he thought that it would be found that the risk would be materially lessened—so much so that insurance companies could afford to lessen their rates, and yet do a better, being a safer business.

On being asked as to his opinion of the efficiency of the Chief-Engineer, Mr. ENGS stated that he did not think that a better man for his position was in the City, nor indeed would he know where to select one. He had not given him his vote; at that time he did not know him so well as he now did; but he had watched closely, seeing him every day, and had been, on the whole, rather surprised that his knowledge was so extensive in matters peculiar to his profession. He had sometimes thought that he had him upon the hip, but on closer investigation the Engineer always came out all right, as he had good reasons for doing what to outsiders was not so clear at first glance.

In reply to a question whether it would not be well to have a fifth Fire Commissioner, he said that he thought it might be; such an arrangement would have its advantages and disadvantages. They were sometimes two and two in important matters; nevertheless, it might happen that an extra vote would put the balance on the wrong side. He thought that the Commission ought to have some power in this storage matter, and also that the Board should instruct the Fire Marshal. With reference to the Fire Insurance Patrol, he said that it had one very bad feature, and that was the reward system. The member of this Patrol who first gave the alarm received a reward of $5, and if he put a fire out unaided he received $25. The result of this is that the Police don't get information of the fires as soon as they ought to, and that useless efforts are frequently made to extinguish fires in their incipiency, so that, before the alarm is raised, the flames have got headway, and are uncontrollable by the time that the firemen proper can arrive. Anxious to get the $5, they frequently pass by the engine-house on the way to the Precinct where they are supposed to report.

He had heard it said that Commissioners interfered with the Chief-Engineer at a fire or fires. He himself never did. If this was true he thought it to be very wrong indeed. In reply to the question whether political matters were in any way mixed up with the action of the Department, he confessed that he himself was a Democrat, but in connection with offices of public trust he thought politics were very bad, but they would creep in. He himself did not meddle with primary meetings or any such like any more. *His party was dead; a small room would hold the whole of them.*

His opinion was with reference to increasing the number of men, that they might be added to with advantage, and that without an addition to the expense of the Department. Mr. ENGS gave his views generally as to the comparative value of the new and old Department, which he is well qualified to do, being, as he says, some 58 years mixed up in fire matters one way or other. He thought that there was no comparison between the systems, so superior was the new one, and he thought that no city in the world was better provided in this particular than New-York.

Mr. JOHN J. MOUNT, Captain of Police, Thirteenth Precinct, was next called. He attributed the increased number of fires to incendiarism and bad storing; the Department labored under great disadvantage owing to the fact that fires have originated in the centre of buildings, so that they were well matured before the arrival of the firemen—places effectually closed up by iron doors, like CHITTENDEN's, for instance, when before entrance could be obtained the flames had already got considerable headway; he did not think there were men enough to each engine; he would suggest three or four more to each; the discipline at fires is good, but the discipline when not at fires is bad—and tends to bring them into disrepute—talking with women, or in knots, or loitering around engine-houses ought not to be allowed. His own experience was that the conduct inside the houses was good. He thought the men were very prompt indeed in turning out, but he thought that the working of the telegraphic apparatus was far from perfect. He thought the Chief-Engineer was a tip-top fireman, very energetic and very able. He also thought that the having small hose-carriages with a few yards of hose, located here and there through the City, would be very valuable in putting out fires. Even the Police, if these were available, could often be of great service, as fires very frequently came under their notice first.

Mr. ENGS, with reference to this matter of hose, said that he thought it would not work well, inasmuch as it would lead to preoccupation of the hydrants in advance of the firemen. The supply of water is so deficient that any license in the use of the water so given, would lead to disaster, not prevent it. Besides he thought that the department now worked as rapidly as could well be done under any circumstances.

Mr. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, was called and said that the duties of his department are to examine the construction of buildings and the inspection of unsafe buildings. He thinks buildings are now much more safely constructed than they used to be; fires do not occur so frequently in them. The Building Law wants amendment; it is not stringent enough. The new buildings, for instance, on Church-street, 65 feet high some of them, are imperfectly constructed, although costing in the average perhaps $150,000. There was a great deal of combustible material contained therein. They are liable to be consumed in a few hours the whole of them. In the matter of tenement-houses, Mr. MCGREGOR gave the Committee some very valuable information, and submitted plans for their safe construction. In the matter of the increased number of fires, he attributed these mainly to incendiarism, and thought that these fires were mainly attributable to the loose action of the fire insurance companies, who made no difficulty about insuring property irrespective of other insurance. "If," he said, "I wished to insure [illegible] $100,000 upon property valued only for $20,000, I would have no difficulty in effecting this." The working of the Fire Department, he thought, might be improved. He thought the number of men was not sufficient, and it was his opinion that they were not always prompt enough. He thought that lighter apparatus could be used to advantage. He then submitted *in extenso* his views as to the evils in the construction of buildings even now going on, and illustrated these with maps and diagrams. He thought legislation was badly needed, and that power should be given him to stay all procedure in the construction of a building which was being put up unsafely. He had not this power. He had to go into Court with a complaint, and if met there by legal acumen, his case might be staved off for months or even years, during which time the building had been completed, and all his time and effort lost.

At the conclusion of the examination by Mr. MCGREGOR, which was a long one, the Committee adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Superintendent Dalton's Weekly Report—Inspection of Tenement Houses—Proposition for Quarantine Grounds—Legislative Action to be Invoked.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its regular meeting Thursday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following weekly report:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: Tenement houses, 390; private dwellings, 164; workshops and stores, 10; slaughter-houses, 4; hotels, 2; dumping ground, 1; horse-stables, 26; cow-stables, 6; waste pipes and drains, 11; piggeries, [illegible]; sunken and vacant lots, 5; cellars, 1; streets and alleys, 6; yards, courts and areas, 78; cisterns and cess-pools, 3; full and offensive privies, 87. Total number of inspections, 818.

In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint: Unhealthy condition of 70 tenement houses, 10 private dwellings, 1 slaughter-house, 1 New-Haven Railroad track, 17 horse-stables, 6 cow-stables, 4 yards, courts and areas, 11 waste-pipes and drains, 3 cisterns and cess-pools, 3 sunken and vacant lots, 2 cellars, 3 streets and alleys and 37 full and offensive privies.

The inspecting officers have reinspected 23 buildings or premises regarding which special orders under the last clause of the 14th section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that 1 has been complied with, 2 partially complied with and 20 not complied with. Total number of orders sent to inspectors for reinspection, 53.

The following reports have been received: Whole number, 234; positive, 194; negative, 12; general, 28; number found correct, 221; returned for correction, 13; number of preliminary notices issued by the Sanitary Superintendent, 221; number of reports forwarded for orders, 138; number of negative reports forwarded, 12; number of general reports forwarded, 28; number retained for notices, 43.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 122 buildings or premises regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from this office. Their reports show that 58 have been complied with, and 64 not complied with. The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the "Complaint Office," returns 45 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 398 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 117 orders, previously served, as complied with, and 67 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. SWINBURNE offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, All experience in the administration of quarantine teaches that no quarantine system can afford adequate and proper protection to the public health which does not require and secure the detention of passengers who have been exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, but are not actually sick, at some isolated point, remote from the causes of infection to which they have been exposed during the voyage, until, by proper lapse of time, they are shown to be free from disease; and,

Whereas, The experience of the past year has demonstrated that, during the season of much sickness, the objects of such detention cannot be fully attained by the use of hulks and vessels, and that their use for such a purpose is necessarily attended with great expense to the State as well as to the owners and consignees of vessels, and is often productive of an actual increase of disease; and,

Whereas, The opinion extensively prevails that the return of another warm season will bring with it a return of the fearful epidemic of cholera, which appeared in our midst during the past Summer, and the State is destitute of any suitable site upon land where passengers who have been exposed to the disease may be lawfully detained; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board provision should immediately be made by law for securing a suitable location on land for the detention of passengers under quarantine who are not actually sick, but have been exposed to contagious or infectious diseases; and that full and unrestricted authority ought to be vested in the Commissioners of Quarantine or some other suitable officers to obtain a site for that purpose by an exercise of the power of eminent domain, if it cannot be acquired by purchase.

The resolution was adopted, and copies, signed by the President, ordered to be sent to the members of the Legislature.

The Board then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin.

Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN, the City Chamberlain, died about 4 o'clock this morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he was temporarily residing. Mr. DEVLIN was seized with an attack of illness on Monday morning which confined him to his bed, and although the best medical assistance was promptly rendered, he gradually succumbed to his disease. A few weeks ago Mr. DEVLIN was attacked with apoplexy, but from this he recovered, and latterly he had enjoyed his usual health. The disease which caused his death is supposed to have been inflammation of the kidneys.

Mr. DEVLIN was born in Ireland, but emigrated at an early age to this country, settling in Louisville, Ky. Hence he removed to this City, where he established himself in the clothing business and soon acquired an ample fortune, which he dispensed with a liberal hand among those who really needed his assistance. Professing the Roman Catholic religion, his benefactions to the church were both large and numerous.

On Dec. 2, 1860, Mr. DEVLIN was appointed City Chamberlain. It will be remembered that Mayor WOOD had just previously appointed Mr. N. C. PLATT, President of the Artisans' Bank, to that position, but during the temporary absence of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, who then became *ex-officio* Acting Mayor, removed Mr. PLATT and appointed Mr. DEVLIN to fill the vacancy. This position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. DEVLIN, although a strong partisan, had many warm friends, who will deeply deplore his loss. His probity and business talents rendered him respected among all who were brought in contact with him.

The deceased was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. As a mark of respect, the flags on all the City Departments were lowered to half-mast at 9 o'clock in the morning, they having been previously raised to full mast in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth.

The nomination to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. DEVLIN's death will be made by Mayor HOFFMAN, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York was created in 1801, the duties of the office before that time being filled by the Burgomasters and subsequently by the City Clerk. In 1676 the office of Treasurer of the City was created, the title being subsequently changed to "the Chamberlain." The office has been filled by Daniel Phoenix, Whitehead Fish, John Fleming, Corn. W. Lawrence, Joseph Lawrence, Shepard Knapp, Francis W. Edmonds, Robert Kelly, Andrew V. Stout, Nathan C. Platt and Daniel Devlin, the deceased.

The Old and New School Presbyterians.

The two Committees on Conference from the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Old and New School, having under consideration the subject of the union of the two bodies, met separately in this City Thursday forenoon, and in the afternoon held a joint meeting. The gentlemen who constitute these Committees, both clerical and lay, are all understood to be in favor of the proposed union, and the result of their deliberations here at this time will doubtless be the union of the Presbyterian Church. The General Assemblies will meet in the latter part of May, when it is probable the subject will be finally decided. We have gathered some statistics of both these bodies, which show what the strength of the Churches amounted to in the year 1865:

	Old School.	New School.
Ministers, licentiates, teachers and editors	2,346	1,779
Members	287,360	138,074
Sunday scholars and teachers	161,574	112,789
Home missionaries	503	321
Cost of home missions	$116,489	$93,477
Foreign missions, ordained ministers	67	58
Male and female teachers in foreign field	92	—
Native helpers	50	—
Cost of foreign missions	$268,442	$112,296
Periodicals:		
Weeklies	11	11
Monthlies	4	10
Quarterlies	2	1
Semi-monthly	—	1

The following figures show how much money was raised by both bodies in 1865 for congregational and benevolent purposes:

Congregational purposes	$3,204,283
Miscellaneous collections	889,468
Foreign missions	292,008
Home missions	199,890
Educational purposes	154,768
Publication fund	77,426
Church extension	55,814
Support of destitute ministers	26,618
Total	$4,850,323

The consolidation of the two branches of the Presbyterian family will be a measure in response to the desires of the people belonging to them, and will result in a reduction of the expenditures in several directions, besides which the encouragement which will be felt by the members at large will add largely to the pecuniary ability of all their missionary movements.

Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan National Bank Thursday afternoon. From the fourteenth annual report of the Treasurer it appears that the receipts during the year ending Feb. 1, 1867, were [illegible] 07, and the payments during the same time [illegible], leaving a balance in hand of [illegible] 70. The principal disbursements were for Industrial Schools [illegible]; Newsboys' Lodging-house, $11,-[illegible]; Girls' Lodging-house, [illegible]; Refuge for Homeless Children, [illegible]; emigration account, [illegible]; clothing, $7,[illegible].

The total receipts by the Society during the fourteen years of its existence amount to [illegible].

The resources of the Society consist of $3,000 bank stock at par; [illegible] railroad bonds, [illegible] on deposit; cash on hand, [illegible] 60. Total, [illegible]. The expenditure during 1866 necessitated the sale of the bank stock, thus leaving the present resources of the Society [illegible], to which will be added [illegible] to be received from the Board of Education; but against this there is an indebtedness of $2,600.

The Industrial Schools conducted by the Children's Aid Society are thirteen in number. They have cost during the past year [illegible]. There are over 3,000 pupils now on the rolls of the various schools, and this number does not probably indicate more than one-half of the whole number passed through the schools during the year. It is within bounds to say that 4,000 different children have been more or less educated, fed or clothed through this agency within the past twelve months, who would have been otherwise utterly neglected and left to vagabondism.

In the Newsboys' Lodging-house the average number of lodgers for each night has been 186, 105 of whom paid the moderate price fixed for a night's lodging. 787 have been taken from the house to homes in the West.

In the Girls' Lodging-house 1,387 girls were accommodated; 49,148 meals were furnished, of which 11,743 were paid for. The average cost of each meal was 5 1-20 cents.

The Refuge for Homeless Children furnished 15,389 lodgings, of which 12,421 were paid for. The number of lodgers during the year was 738 male and 109 female.

The number of children sent to homes in the West was 1,664, against 1,450 last year. The largest number was sent to Ohio, in which State 506 homes were found.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees, in place of those whose term of office had expired: Benj. J. Howland, Howard Potter, Horatio Allen, James L. Phelps, M. D., Emerson Coleman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, WM. A. BOOTH was elected President, and J. E. WILLIAMS Treasurer for the ensuing year.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Yesterday morning Mr. JAMES H. KELLOGG, at present a guest at Earl's Hotel, appeared in Court as complainant against Mrs. MARION ROBINSON, whom he charged with swindling him out of $10. He says that in a morning paper of Tuesday last he saw the following advertisement:

"A widow lady has a furnished parlor and bedroom to let to gentlemen. Call at No. 426 Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets."

He called upon the advertiser the same day and hired the rooms for $10 per week, paying her that sum, cash, for the first week's rent in advance. Shortly afterward he went to take possession of the rooms, as he further says, when the accused told him they were needed for another person and he could not have them. She also declined to return the money, whereupon the gentleman caused her arrest. The Judge deemed the evidence insufficient and discharged the prisoner.

GAMBLERS IN COURT.

In the TIMES of yesterday were noted the particulars of a descent by the Eighth Precinct Police upon a "keno" saloon at No. 597 Broadway and a faro bank at No. 15 West Houston-street, and the arrest of the proprietors and a large number of gamesters. Yesterday morning all of these parties were brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where ALEXANDER W. MARSHALL, the proprietor of the Broadway establishment, and MARTIN KEMBLE, JOHN KANE and ROBERT HARVEY, the reputed proprietors of the Houston-street saloon, were held for trial in the sum of $500 bail each. The rest of the prisoners were permitted to go at large upon furnishing bail for their good behavior for six months to come.

THE EXCISE LAW.

HENRY SMITH, of No. 94 Prince-street, and JAMES HUGHES, of No. 31 Amity-street, were arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. HUGHES is also charged with tearing the coat from the person of the officer who arrested him. Bail being furnished, the parties were allowed to depart. The former will be tried at Special Sessions and the latter at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A SNOW-PLOWMAN IN DIFFICULTY.

JOHN LONEY, the driver of a snow-plow belonging to the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, was yesterday arrested for throwing the snow from the tracks in Avenue B upon the sidewalks with the plow. He was admitted to bail to answer.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Only one case of alleged violation of the Excise Law came up before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday. The offender's name is PHILLIP PRODIGER, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 195 Clinton-street. He was held for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

KENO IN HARLEM.

At a late hour on Thursday night, the keno-saloon in the basement of No. 809 Third-avenue, was seized by the Police, who arrested the alleged proprietors, THOMAS WHITE and CHARLES JOHNSON by name, and fourteen other persons who were found in the place at the time. These were taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday, where the principals were held to bail in the sum of $300 each. The other prisoners were discharged with a severe reprimand.

PLAYING "BLUFF."

In our issue of yesterday we noticed the arrest of a number of gamblers in a saloon at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue. When the officers entered the place they found the parties engaged in a game of "bluff" for money. Eleven dollars in money found on the tables were also captured. Yesterday morning the parties were taken before Justice KELLY, who held PATRICK DELANEY, the alleged proprietor, to bail in the sum of $100 to answer. The four persons found engaged in the game with him were bailed for future good behavior.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBERY IN CENTRE-STREET.—EDWARD DWYER, attached to the Marine Barracks, Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, entered the disreputable house of MARY EBERHARD, No. 118 Centre-street, on Wednesday evening, and gave her $63 to keep for him until morning. DWYER left the place for a short time, and on his return the woman denied having the money or knowing anything about it. DWYER had MARY arrested and yesterday Alderman MCBRIEN committed her to the Tombs for trial. The woman is 40 years of age and a native of England. None of the stolen money was recovered.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the Police descent upon the Lafayette Hall keno gambling-house, in yesterday's TIMES, the names of Sergeant FIELDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who is charged with unofficer-like conduct, and that of Sergeant J. H. FERRIS, of the Eighth Precinct, who assisted in the descent and arrested a large number of keno gamblers, became inextricably mixed. It is but fair to Sergeant FERRIS to state that during the many years he has been a member of the Metropolitan Police Force no charge whatever has ever been brought against him.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The map which accompanies the specifications prepared by the Post-office Commission for architects intending to offer designs for the proposed building show that the site has a frontage of 375 feet on Broadway and the same on Park-row. This will allow of the erection of a building three times as large as the City Hall. In the mean time, however, a resolution has been offered in the Common Council to rescind the resolution granting the site to the General Government.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—CHARLES KOCH, a German aged 26 years, living at No. 178 Avenue A, last night entered the lager-beer saloon of MICHAEL MANZER, at No. 160 Third-street, and called for a glass of beer. After the liquor had been given to him, KOCH poured something from a phial into the tumbler, and drank the mixture, remarking that he had done for himself. KOCH was removed to his home and an emetic given him, which removed the poison from his stomach.

HOUSE OF MERCY.—A meeting will soon be called for the purpose of raising $50,000 for the extension of the accommodations of the House of Mercy, located at the foot of West 86th-st. A circular calling attention to the needs of the Institution, has been issued by Bishop POTTER. In the meantime, those desirous of aiding this charity, can send contributions to Mr. R. A. BRICK, Treasurer of the Building Fund, No. 109 Leonard-street.

FIRE IN AVENUE C.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer PHILPITT, of the Eleventh Precinct, discovered a fire in the liquor-store of EDWARD HAN, No. 102 Avenue C. Roundsman REEVE and the officer extinguished the fire. The stock was damaged about $50; insured for $1,500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The building was slightly damaged.

THE BLACK SWAN OPERA TROUPE.—An operatic concert will be given by this troupe at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. Miss GREENFIELD will be assisted by Miss KATE and Miss GRACE LANIER and Mr. JULIAN SPELMAN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. "The Young Man of To-day, his Want and his Work," will be the subject of the essay, by THOMAS COCHRAN, Jr., Esq.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—A lecture under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, will be given by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., at Cooper Institute, on Sunday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.—The following-named persons have been sentenced in the Essex County Court, in addition to those previously disposed of: Charles Freeman, breaking, five years to State Prison; John Miller, breaking, two years to State Prison; [illegible], larceny, three months, to County Jail; Lewis Schmidt, breaking, two years to State Prison; Anton Berger, breaking, two years to County Jail; John C. [illegible], embezzlement, one year State Prison; [illegible], larceny, six months County Jail; Isaac Jackson, breaking, three years State Prison; Samuel Scott, assault and battery, five months County Jail; John Newton, breaking, five months County Jail; John Lang, larceny, one year State Prison; Carl [illegible], larceny, eighteen months State Prison; Francis O'Rourke, assault and battery, thirty days County Jail; James Parcloe, malicious mischief, $100 fine; John Seitz, larceny, two years State Prison; John Gerhard, breaking, three years State Prison; Robert McDonald, burglary, ten years State Prison; Howard Odell, larceny, thirty days County Jail; Andrew Finan, larceny, thirty days County Jail; Patrick Farley *alias* Dougherty, assault and battery and robbery, five years State Prison; Melchoir Meising, assault and battery, thirty days County Jail; Albert Johnson, larceny, thirty days County Jail; Edward McCormick, assault and battery and malicious mischief, fined $50; Jonathan D. Ward, tried on a charge of perjury, has been acquitted.

THREE PERSONS INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.—A cylinder attached to a boiler in SUSSMAN & CO.'s japanned cloth manufactory, corner of James and North Orleans streets, Newark, exploded from some unknown cause on Thursday afternoon, resulting in injury to three of the employes. FRANK DUFFIN was thrown nearly twenty feet through a window into an adjoining yard, receiving bruises, and was also severely scalded about the head, face and hands. THOMAS GARRIGAN, a boy, was seriously scalded about the face, left side and arms. SHEPPARD, the engineer, was knocked down and stunned by the force of the shock, but escaped material injury. A chair, which a girl but a moment before was seated in, was crushed to pieces.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the male infant found several days since in a sunken lot in Morgan-street, near Warren-street. Dr. THOMAS O'CALLAHAN, who made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that the child had lived about thirty-six hours, and that the after-birth was attached to it. There were no external marks of violence, but from its appearance when found the probability was that it had been smothered. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by suffocation at the hands of some unknown person.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—Gov. WARD has offered a reward of $800 for the detection and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. KAYS, at Stewartville, Warren County, a few days since.

LAW REPORTS.

The California Vigilance Committee and its Exiles—The Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers—Are they Bound to Carry Persons of Notoriously Bad Character, or when such Carriage will Lead to Murder or a Breach of the Peace?—The Case of Charles Duane vs. The Master of the John L. Stephens.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Robert H. Pearson, Appellant, vs. Charles P. Duane.—In May, 1856, the libelant in this case, Duane, was sentenced to banishment from the City of San Francisco by the well-remembered Vigilance Committee of that city, upon penalty of death in case of return. On the 5th of the month he was forcibly put on board of the steamer *Golden Age*, by order of the Committee. The steamer was bound for Panama, but stopped at Acapulco, where Duane left the ship, intending to return to San Francisco. On the 23d of the same month the steamer *John L. Stephens*, of which Pearson was master, called at Acapulco, on her way from Panama to San Francisco. The libelant came on board without a ticket or the money to buy one, and, as alleged by Pearson, without his knowledge. On the trial below, however, it was shown by the testimony of one or two witnesses, that the Captain was informed of his coming on board, and that Judge McAllister, of San Francisco, had tendered his passage money, and it was refused. It was also admitted by Hall, McAllister, Pearson's Attorney, and a son of Judge McAllister, that such tender had been made and refused. After the ship had left Acapulco and got to sea, Pearson informed Duane that he should put him on board the first ship he met; and two or three days thereafter, the steamer *Sonora*, of the same line, was spoken. Pearson went on board the *Sonora*, leaving Duane on the *Stephens*, and had an interview with the master of the *Sonora*, by whom he was informed that he had orders not to bring any of the exiles back, and that Duane would certainly be hung if taken to San Francisco. Thereupon Pearson sent a boat for Duane, with orders that he be brought off, willing or unwilling. After dangerous resistance for some time, Duane was induced by Judge McAllister, who appeared to be his friend, to put up his defensive weapons, and go. He did so, as he afterward testified, "crying like a child."

Duane in some manner got to New-York, where he remained until February, 1860, when he returned to San Francisco and brought this action. The trial resulted in a verdict for $3,000 for the libelant; and upon appeal to the Circuit Court the judgment was affirmed. The case was then brought here, the appellants claiming that there is no rule of law governing common carriers, which compels them to carry a passenger when there is good reason to believe that such carriage will lead to a breach of the peace, much less where the fact is conceded, as in this case, that it will lead to the crime of murder. On the contrary, not only the rules of law but of public policy make it incumbent on the carrier, under such circumstances, to refuse to carry such passenger. Besides, for the protection of himself and his passengers from violence, the master was justified in putting Duane off, because of his notorious turbulence of character, offensive habits, and violent disposition. And the duty which the master owed to his ship-owners made the refusal to carry the libelant to San Francisco justifiable, if such carriage was calculated to injure the business of the ship as common carriers. To bring back to San Francisco persons who had been adjudged too vile in character to reside there was calculated to injure the business of the line; nor does the unlawful character of the sentence effect the duty of the master in this respect. Thousands of persons participated in the action of the Committee, and as many more sympathized with them, and those formed a very considerable part of those who patronized this line of steamers.

The libelant replies that "a common carrier for passengers is bound to receive all passengers who offer, to carry them the whole route, to demand no more than the usual and established compensation, to treat all his passengers alike, to behave to all with civility and propriety, to provide suitable carriages and means of transportation." (Bennett vs. Dutton, 10 N. H., 481, and other authorities cited.)

It is contended that libelant went publicly on board the *Stephens* the same as any other passenger, and that, having been taken out from Acapulco, the master could no more put him off, his fare being tendered, than he could have removed any other passenger. The consequence of his return to San Francisco did not concern the master, nor the libelant's bad character affect his rights so long as he committed no crimes or improprieties on board the ship. This point is sustained by a leading case in England. (Coppin vs. Braithwaite, 8 Jur., 875, Excli.)

Alex. Hamilton, Jr., for appellant; Delos Loke and J. Hubley Ashton for appellee.

A Highly Important Question as to the Right of a Foreign Corporation Doing Business in this State to Remove a Cause into the United States Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, Chief Justice, Presiding.

This was a motion on the part of the defendant, the New-Haven Steamboat Company, to remove this cause into the United States Circuit Court on the grounds that the steamboat company, being incorporated by the laws of Connecticut, is a citizen of that State under the act of Congress of 1789, which allows the removal of causes from a State Court as between citizens of different States.

It was shown in opposition to the motion by the affidavit of G. W. Cotterill, counsel for the plaintiff, that the cause of action is to recover the value of a piano destroyed by fire on the 5th of July, 1866, in the defendants' warehouse, in this City; that the defendants have their agencies, docks and warehouses in this City; and that the agent appointed by law for that purpose admitted service of summons in this action.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that under the circumstances the defendant is not a citizen of Connecticut within the meaning of the act. The Court so held and rendered the following opinion:

A corporation being an artificial creation of the law, it is a matter of no little difficulty to determine the tests by which its citizenship, within the meaning of the twelfth section of the Judiciary Act of Congress of the United States, passed in 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at large pp. 78, 79, 80,) is to be ascertained.

It was decided at quite an early period after the passage of that act that the mere creation of a corporation by the laws of a State did not necessarily make it as a person, a citizen of that State within the meaning of that section, because its corporators might belong to different States, (The Hope Ins. Co. vs. Boardman, 5 Cranch Rep. 57; Bank of the United States vs. Deveaux & Co., 61,) and it was held so until quite lately, (Bank of Vicksburg vs. Slocum et al., 14 Peters, R. 60;) subsequently it was held (as I understand it) that the State by whose laws a corporation is created determines its citizenship in the absence of any other test. (L. C. and C. R. Co. vs. Letson, 2 How R. 497.) In the same manner as the birthplace of a natural person determines his citizenship in the absence of any proof of a change of residence. Such a doctrine is not inconsistent with the application of the test of either a natural or artificial person acquiring a residence elsewhere by carrying on their principal functions there. The principal functions of a corporation and, indeed, the only mode in which its existence is actually made known to the community, is the transaction of the business for which it is chartered; and that is carefully added in the case last cited as a necessary qualification of citizenship of a corporation to the State from which it derived its charter. Such is the interpretation given to such act in the case of Stevens vs. Phenix Insurance Company, (24 How. P. R., 513,) in the Supreme Court of this State; and I see no reason to differ from the opinion given in that case. I do not perceive that the law of this State, prescribing that Insurance Companies should comply with certain requisitions before they should be allowed to transact business here, makes any distinction in the case. It does not make them a corporation of this State, or confer any special privileges. Of course, the locality (if such a term can be applied to it) of a corporation, must be determined in some measure by the same tests as the residence of natural persons. Where the principal part of its business is done is its locality; it may have necessary buildings and employes in other places, such as the defendants in the case of The Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, (Supreme Court, General Term, Second District,) but that does not change its location, so far as citizenship under the United States Judiciary Act is concerned. I do not understand that the Supreme Court of the United States, in any decisions made by them, have held that the allegations in a petition for removal of a cause are to be considered as conclusive. Otherwise, it might be removed upon a false statement in any case. The affidavit of the attorney for the plaintiffs in this case states "that the defendants have their agencies, docks, warehouses, and everything necessary to the carrying on of said business established in the City of New-York," and that the cause of action in this case was for chattels destroyed in their warehouse in this City. It also shows that the general agent of the defendants, appointed under the provisions of the law of this State, requiring the appointment of persons by foreign corporations, doing business in this State, upon whom process from the Courts of this State against them could be served agreed to admit service of process.

The very appointment of such an agent for such a purpose, in order to obtain the privilege of transacting business in this State, and the agreement by such agent to accept service of process, is virtually an admission of citizenship in this State for the purposes of such action. The object of the provision of the Constitution giving the Federal Courts jurisdiction over suits between citizens of different States, was to secure impartiality in the administration of justice. A corporation which may have aliens and citizens of all the States among its corporators, and which agrees, in order to acquire the right of doing business in another State from that where it was chartered to appoint an agent, on whom process issuing out of the Courts of that State may be served, may be fairly presumed to trust to the impartiality with which the Courts of such last State will administer justice to it, and is estopped from setting up citizenship, or rather, location of its place of business elsewhere. The petition simply states that the principal office of the business of the defendants is in the State of Connecticut, its stockholders and directors meet, and its records are kept, and its governing power issues its orders there; all this may be, and yet the public have no knowledge of such exercise of functions there. The palpable, visible, practical conducting of its daily business in the City of New-York is better proof of its real residence, if such a term be proper.

The motion must be denied, with $7 costs.

Owen, Gray & Owen, for the defendants, in favor of the motion; G. W. Cotterill, for the plaintiffs, in opposition to the motion.

The Taylor-Ketchum Gold Case—Verdict at Last.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and a Jury.

John M. Taylor vs. Morris Ketchum et al.—The third trial of this case, which occupied five days, was concluded on Wednesday. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for the wrongful conversion of United States bonds and gold. The bonds were bought upon a margin by and left with defendants as security for their advances. Soon after a part of them were sold without any notice to the plaintiff, and, as defendants claimed, others were substituted in their place. Afterward defendants demanded a return of the advances, which not being complied with, defendants sold such of the original ones as they had and the substituted ones, and without notice of time or place of sale, at about 106. Shortly afterward the bonds rose to 118. The same year $77,000 of gold coin was sent by plaintiff to defendants from St. Louis with instructions to hold it for 250, and drafts to the amount of over $100,000 were drawn against it. The drafts were paid and the gold was sold soon after its receipt much below the plaintiff's limit, and without notice of time and place of sale, to pay the drafts. Soon after gold rose to 264.

The defendants offered to prove that, by the usage of brokers, the defendants were not bound to retain the identical bonds purchased, but that they had a right to sell them and afterward substitute others in their place. The Court ruled out the evidence of usage on the ground that such usage was in conflict with the law relating to pledged property.

The Court charged that the defendants had no right to sell the bonds, even after a demand for payment of advances, without notice of time and place of sale; also that the fact that defendants had drawn against the gold gave them no right to sell it under the plaintiff's limit of 250, nor without notice of time and place of sale. Defendants contended that as greenbacks were a legal-tender, they were of equal value in the eye of the law with gold, and that plaintiffs had therefore sustained no damage by the conversion of the gold beyond its par value in greenbacks. The Court charged that since 1862 gold had become an article of merchandise, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover, if anything, as his measure of damages, the difference between the price for which the defendants sold it, and the highest market value in greenbacks which it reached thereafter, provided the plaintiff had commenced his action within a reasonable time after the wrongful sale, and as to the bonds the difference between the price for which defendants sold them and their highest market price after such sale.

The defendants also gave evidence tending to show an account stated between the parties. The Jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed, to wit: $45,901 63.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Pierrepont for plaintiff; Mr. Fuller and Mr. Bangs for defendants.

Capture of Counterfeiters' Tools.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Robert Murray, Marshal.

For some time past Col. W. P. Wood, of the secret service in the Treasury Department, and several of his officers, have been watching the movements of some counterfeiters, who had their workshop at No. 74 Bleecker-street, near Broadway, and they concluded that sufficient time had been allowed to enable them (the counterfeiters) to mature some of their work, at least to an extent sufficient to provide material for testimony against them in the event of their capture. To this end it was decided to make the descent upon the place on Thursday night, when the counterfeiters were supposed to be at work. Col. Wood obtained the assistance of Deputy United States Marshals Poor, Sease and Robinson to make the arrest. After watching the building for awhile, two men, supposed to be of the counterfeiting party, were observed going in by the front door, and shortly afterward Col. Wood and his officers entered also, and proceeded to Room No. 8, the place occupied by the counterfeiters, stepped in, but, to their amazement, found nobody there. Upon examining the room, however, they found a press, two engraved plates for twenty-five cent currency notes of the long series, one thousand sheets of bank-note paper, a large quantity of incomplete currency, inks and a complete set of engravers' tools. The plates found were the originals, or what are known by the technical term "bed-pieces." A "mill," or small roller, used for transferring the engravings to other plates, was found to be unfinished. Not being able to find the counterfeiters, the tools were captured, and were yesterday conveyed to the United States Marshal's Office, in Chambers-street, where the owners may find them, if they apply.

Charges of Corruption in the Common Council—Application to the Supreme Court for a Mandamus to Compel the New Comptroller to Pay $13,500 to Fernando Wood, for Use of Premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street—Also to Compel the Comptroller to Execute a Ten Years' Lease, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 22.

Before Presiding Justice Wm. H. Leonard.

The People on the Relation of Fernando Wood vs. Richard B. Connolly et al.—Yesterday being a legal holiday, this important motion came on for argument in the Supreme Court. Mr. Fernando Wood and his counsel, Ex-Judge Allen, were present. The latter stated that the proceeding was brought before the Court on a writ of alternative *mandamus* heretofore granted. The relator now applied for a peremptory *mandamus*, to be directed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, commanding him, first, to pay to the relator, Fernando Wood, three quarters rent of premises, or some portion thereof, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. The papers on the part of the relator set forth, among other things, that he, the relator Wood, being the owner of the buildings above designated, leased some parts of them to the City from the 1st of May, 1863, to the 1st of May, 1866. These premises the Law Department were to occupy as follows, and at the rates stated. Some apartments to be used by the Corporation Counsel, and for these a rent of $8,000 per annum was to be paid; rooms for the Corporation Attorney's office, $5,000; rooms for the Public Administrator, $5,000 per annum. There is no complaint that these rents were not paid up to the 1st of May, 1866, although it is insisted that the apartments were not used for the objects and purposes intended. Still the City paid the rent to Mr. Wood.

Sometime in December, 1865, a resolution was passed by the Common Council of the City, which authorized the then Comptroller to enter into a contract of lease with Wood of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the next ten years from the 1st of May, 1866. The rent was, according to resolution, to be $8,000 per annum for the Corporation Counsel's office, $5,000 for each of the Corporation Attorneys' offices, and the Public Administrator. The resolution was afterward signed or approved by the Mayor, and yet the relator claims that the proper official has from that time to this neglected and refused to execute the ten years' lease, authorized by the resolution of the Common Council and by the approval of the Mayor. The relator also insists upon relief from the Court, for the reason that the Comptroller refuses to pay the three quarters of rent due for the use of the premises named, from the 1st of May, 1866, to Feb. 1, 1867, amounting in the aggregate to $13,500. There is also the further allegation that the relator, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council, caused leases to be drawn of the premises in question, whereby the property was leased to the City for ten years from May 1, 1866; and that the same were not executed. He therefore asks of the Supreme Court a peremptory *mandamus* compelling the Comptroller, Richard B. Connolly, to pay the three quarters rent due, and to execute the ten years' leases of Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street.

On the other hand the Comptroller responds that he has no knowledge about anything in relation to the affairs of his office, which transpired prior to the 8th day of January, 1867, when he entered upon the duties thereof, except such as he has gained from vouchers, papers, &c., on file. After this general statement he proceeds to set up in bar of this proceeding, a suit commenced by Christopher Pullman, who was last year a member of the Board of Councilmen. In this suit it seems that an injunction was obtained, by which the City authorities were enjoined from either executing a lease of the premises, or from paying to Fernando Wood any more rent therefor. Another action, the respondent Connolly says, was commenced on or about the 8th day of January, 1867, against him as Comptroller by certain City authorities, in which he, the Comptroller, was enjoined from making any leases of the premises named, and also from paying rent therefor. In the affidavits and other papers in the last-named action, there are some very grave charges of fraud and corruption. It appears from the papers of the plaintiffs in that the vote on the resolution which was passed by the Common Council authorizing the ten years' lease, was secured by means of bribery; that there was a vast amount of corruption in the Common Council, and that several of the members were bribed before they could be induced to cast their votes in favor of the ten years' lease.

The papers of both sides having been read to the Court, Mr. Allen, counsel for Mr. Wood, opened the argument. He said that Mr. Christopher Pullman was now out of office; his term expired last January; he was, in commencing the action referred to, the trustee of an express trust, and when his term of office expired, the powers and authority of the prosecutor were such that the suit commenced by him abated. Counsel said he had an affidavit made by Mr. F. Wood, in which all the charges of bribery and corruption were denied. He would not insist on the affidavit being made a part of the papers in the case if the other side objected to it.

Mr. Williams, for the Comptroller, said they did object most emphatically. The affidavit had no place on this motion.

Mr. Allen said he moved for a peremptory *mandamus* against the Comptroller. To this writ they were entitled. The respondent could not avoid the writ by simply alleging that he had no knowledge on the subject; that all these proceedings had taken place prior to the time of his entering upon the duties of his office. It was a very uncertain and unsatisfactory way of disposing of the questions at issue. The allegations in the writ which entitled the relator to the relief he demanded were nowhere denied. Three quarters' rent of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street were due. The resolution of the Common Council as approved by the Mayor, was also undisputed. That resolution directed the Comptroller to execute leases of the offices in Nassau-street for the term of ten years from the 1st of May, 1866, at the rate of $8,000 per annum as the Corporation Counsel's office, and $5,000 per annum for each of the Corporation Attorney's office and Public Administrator. Counsel remarked at considerable length on the allegation of his opponent that the City had commenced an action against the Comptroller, and had enjoined him from doing his duty. The Common Council of New-York, he said, would not stultify themselves. The members of it were not fools enough to put themselves on record in that shape. The action brought by Pullman was no bar to this proceeding. He commenced the suit as trustee of an express trust. That could not affect the rights of his client, Mr. Fernando Wood, who was not a party to it. Besides, that suit was not brought with the expectation or belief that it would ever be brought to trial. There were many suits brought in our Courts for other purposes than that of having an adjudication before a Court and Jury.

Counsel then referred to the notice on the part of his client to the effect that if the offices in question were occupied by the City officials beyond the first of May, 1866, that would be regarded by him (the relator) as an acceptance of the terms and conditions of the ten year's lease, and that he should hold the City responsible for the rents during the whole term. The objection that the Comptroller is not the proper officer to execute leases is not valid, said counsel. The fiscal officer of the City is the proper agent. An action at law might, no doubt, be maintained, but they had preferred this course by means of *mandamus*.

To sustain his argument, counsel cited a large number of cases, among which is the noted case of Taylor vs. The City Officials, in 22 Barbour, p. 522; also, 27 Barbour, pp. 446 and 49; 24 New-York Reports, p. 114; People vs. Mead, 19 Barbour, p. 468; 22 Barbour, p. 338; 19 Wend., p. 56; 5 Cowen Rep., p. 292; 1 Selden, p. 65; 30 Howard, p. 78.

Mr. Vanderpoel, in behalf of the City, insisted that this case differed from one where an order had been granted to show cause. The relator had obtained the issue. The relator had obtained from the Court an alternative *mandamus*. If he succeeded in getting a peremptory *mandamus*, the relief granted must be such as was claimed in the alternative. And one objection he took was, that the Legislature have said that before any claim can be paid by the Comptroller of this City, it must be audited by the finance department. There was no pretence here that Wood's claim had been audited. To substantiate this he referred to the case of Taylor in the 39th of Barbour, p. 522. That related to the Fort Gansevoort property. In this case the Common Council had repudiated the lease, and never, in any manner, had they sanctioned it. Counsel said that while he would limit his remarks to such facts as appeared on the face of the papers, he wished to know what would be thought of a person who, having a claim against an insurance company, which was disputed, should come into Court and ask for a *mandamus* to compel the company to pay the amount claimed. There was no reason why the Corporation of the City of New-York should be an exception to the rule which governs all others, whether public or private corporations. In the case of Taylor vs. Brennan, the Court say they cannot order the Comptroller to affix the corporate seal, but by act of the Legislature it was the duty of the Clerk of the Common Council to affix it.

Mr. Williams who represents the Comptroller, then commenced a long argument. He took the ground, first, that there was no force in the objection that the injunction in the Pullman suit was now of no effect. Pullman had gone out of office, it is true, but his good works survive him. Next, he said that in the suit commenced on the 8th of January, 1867, in which the bribery and corruption come in, and it was claimed that inasmuch as that suit was still pending, and the respondent herein is enjoined from making any losses or paying any rents for premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, the motion must be dismissed. In the writ, counsel said that two things are claimed: that the respondent pay the three quarters' rent, due on the 1st inst., and, second, that he be compelled to execute the ten years' lease, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council. He urged very emphatically that both or neither of these must be allowed by the Court.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Inquests and Cases Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 22.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry F. Devoe et al. vs. S. E. Beach et al; tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $443 [illegible]

John Leach et al. vs. Alexander J. Van Winkle et al.; judgment for the plaintiffs for $252 70.

John Horan vs. Richard W. Aiken et al.; judgment for the plaintiff for $2,113 75.

Henderson & Meeks vs. Sarah J. Betts, (two actions;) tried before a Jury on Thursday, the 21st inst. verdict rendered for the plaintiffs.

Richard W. Hallett vs. Wm. McDonald; complaint dismissed.

The Indian Agency Libel Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—FEB. 22.

Before Justice E. Darwin Smith and a Jury.

De Puy vs. Hurford.—The trial of this action, the particulars of which have appeared in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday. The jury are to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to
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BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND DEPOSIT, BONDS, DRAFTS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS and COMMERCIAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, engraved and printed in the best style of art.
The facilities of the Continental Bank-Note Company for the execution of orders promptly, and in the highest degree of artistic skill, are unequaled.
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BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
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TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., by W. A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE HEBREW'S CURSE, BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL and JACK CUTAWAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA FAMILLE BENOITON.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o clock, George Christy every night. Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT, assisted by the Choral Society. THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, FRED. DOUGLASS AND PAREPA.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe to Feb. 22 by Ocean Telegraph, and to Feb. 10 by the steamship *Java* at this port. The steamship *City of Washington*, with advices to Feb. 7, also arrived yesterday.

The English Government intends to issue a blue book on the postal arrangements between the United States and Great Britain.

An outbreak among the peasantry of the Austrian provinces on the Danube is apprehended, and the Government has made many arrests among the disaffected.

Count Von Bismarck is now said to be in a fair way to recover from his illness, which yesterday morning was reported as alarming.

Austria favors the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Indian Bureau Bill came up for discussion. The bill as passed by the Senate sometime since provided for a mixed military and civil Commission to investigate Indian affairs. The House adopted an amendment doing away with the Senate bill entirely, and providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. The question on concurring in the House amendment was before the Senate yesterday. Mr. Doolittle argued against the amendment. He asserted that all the Indian wars of this country were brought about by the action of army officers. At the conclusion of the debate the House amendment was disagreed to. The bill now goes to the Committee of Conference. The Senate agreed to and appointed Committees of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, on the Military Appropriation Bill, and the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of the American Commission to the Paris Exposition, and organizing the Commission was taken up and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill proposing relief to contractors for building iron-clads for the navy provoked a lengthy debate. Several amendments were offered, and finally a substitute reported by Mr. Sloan, from the Committee on Claims, was adopted, and the bill then passed by yeas 105, nays 42. The bill directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels of war, and steam machinery for the same, and to ascertain the additional expense incurred by each contractor over and above the price agreed upon, by reason of changes or alterations made in the plans by the Government. No allowance is to be made for the increased cost of labor or material, except for such as was incurred in making the alterations ordered. The Secretary is to make a full report of this investigation to Congress for future action. In Committee of the Whole, the House proceeded in its consideration of the Amendatory Tax Bill. The bill to legalize certain acts and proclamations of the President during the war was discussed at the evening session, but by consent action was postponed until to-day. The Tax Bill was taken up again in Committee of the Whole, and the clause in relation to incomes so amended as to exempt from tax $1,000, and all National, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year; all losses sustained by fire, shipwreck or trade; all bad debts, and the amount actually paid for house rent and ordinary repairs. The $2 per gallon whisky tax gave rise to much debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The case of Charley Duane against the master of the steamship *John L. Stephens* is now pending on appeal before the United States Supreme Court, and raises some very interesting questions of law as to the right of common carriers to refuse passage to persons of notorious bad character, or when such carriage will lead to crime. Duane was exiled from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, under penalty of death, and the master of the *Stephens* refused to take him back to that city.

At the celebration of Washington's Birthday in Philadelphia, yesterday, the main feature of the presentation of the chair occupied by John Hancock while President of the Continental Congress, and also the table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed. The object of this presentation is, that the table and chair may be deposited and preserved by the city corporation in Independence Hall.

The Chicago *Times* says that since the commencement of the war there has been no shipbuilding of any account along the shores of our inland lakes. A demand for additional tonnage to carry on the lake trade has been met during the present Winter by an unusual activity in the work of vessel-building, and more vessels and of a larger amount of tonnage have been constructed during the season than during any year hitherto. Besides sailing vessels, several new propellers and two side-wheel steamers will be ready for business at the opening of navigation.

Senator Davis, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill providing that when any bet or wager shall be made on the result of any election within that State, it shall be lawful for any person to bring suit for the amount or value of any such bet or wager against the winner, if paid over to him, or against the stakeholder, if not so paid; and upon recovery one-half shall be for the use of the person so suing, and the other half for the use of the county wherein suit is brought.

Three young men, belonging to a fire company in Harrisburgh, Penn., have been arrested on the charge of being the authors of several incendiary fires which have recently occurred in that city. Some of the Philadelphia insurance companies have suffered severely by their acts.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Mr. Stevens has prepared, and will report in a day or two, an elaborate confiscation scheme for the South, which he will support in a carefully prepared speech.

President Johnson has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Robert Crowe, who was to have been hanged in Rhode Island last Friday for murder on the high seas.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside was yesterday renominated for Governor of Rhode Island by the National Union State Convention, which met at Providence.

LOCAL NEWS.

The question as to whether a *mandamus* should issue to compel the Comptroller of the City to execute a ten years' lease on premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, owned by Fernando Wood, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard. Mr. Wood, in addition to the execution of the lease, asks of the City three quarters' rent which he says are now due. The premises were leased for the use of the Corporation Counsel, the Corporation Attorney, and the Public Administrator. Several charges of bribery and other kinds of corruption have been made against certain members of the Common Council in connection therewith. The decision of the Court is reserved.

The Committee of the Legislature, now investigating the causes of the frequency and disastrous character of fires of late in this City, met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. Statements were made by Fire Commissioner Engs, Police Captain Mount and by Mr. McGregor, Inspector of Buildings. The Committee meet again to-day.

The examination in the case of Hamilton, who is charged with embezzling the funds of his employers, the Messrs. Simpson, pawnbrokers, No. 195 Bowery, was yesterday commenced before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court. After a brief hearing the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Yesterday morning Col. J. P. Wood, of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department, captured the whole of the tools of a counterfeiting establishment at No. 74 Bleecker-street, and had them conveyed to the United States Marshal's Office. The counterfeiters were not arrested.

A fire occurred at about 6 o'clock last evening in the six-story building, No. 495 Broadway, owned by the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company. Total loss about $23,000; said to be fully insured.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Subject: "Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier."

Mr. Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain, died yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel after a short illness.

A banquet was given at Delmonico's last evening by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters to the delegates to the National Convention.

The disabled soldiers in the late war were entertained with a dinner and a theatrical performance, at Pythagoras Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening.

The arrivals of beef cattle at the Hudson City yards, for the week ending Feb. 23, are light, numbering only 1,726. Trade was fair yesterday with firm prices at 17½c.@18½c. ℔ lb., net weight, for the best extra-fed cattle. Good steers sold for 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common beeves, 13c.@15c. ℔ lb. The receipts of sheep were also light, numbering only 2,659. The best lots were readily sold at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb., live weight—9c. ℔ lb. being the highest price paid for extras. Common to good sheep sold readily at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Expected Veto.

Opinion at Washington accepts as a certainty the veto of the Reconstruction Bill. The President's recorded opinions are so widely at variance with its principles and provisions that any other course could hardly be expected. He could not sign it without either distinctly surrendering his views of constitutional right or convicting himself of flagrant inconsistency. A veto will in this instance be the legitimate result of his position, and will occasion no surprise.

But though Mr. Johnson finds himself unable to concur with the Congressional majority, it does not follow that his veto of a bill which will nevertheless become law, should aggravate the quarrel to which he is a party. It is in this connection that the forthcoming message will be looked for with anxiety. Much depends upon its tone. For it is competent to the President, while vetoing the bill, to mitigate hostility and impart faith in his purposes, or by an ill-judged display of temper to widen the breach that separates him from Congress.

We trust that a journal which is sometimes supposed to speak for the President does not reflect his mind in its comments on the measure now before him. "It sets aside the Constitution and Supreme Court of the United States," declares the journal referred to, "disregards all civil authorities and laws, and confers absolute power, unlimited and uncontrolled by men, upon the President." A veto message might be written in this strain very easily, we admit. The reproduction of parts of former messages, and of arguments embodied in many speeches, would cover the ground completely. But what good could a document thus conceived by any possibility effect? What benefit would follow the presentation of a view with which the country is familiar, and the tenor of which it has emphatically repudiated? If the aim were to prove that Mr. Johnson can be tenacious unto obstinacy, and unyielding to a degree that might be construed into defiance, well, a veto message of this sort would be just the thing. But the effect of it would inevitably be mischievous. It would afford plausible ground for the belief that the President cares more for the predilections of the excluded States than for the earnest, controlling convictions of the States that compose the Government. And it would strengthen the hands of the extremists, who assail the integrity of Mr. Johnson as an administrator of laws enacted—as will be this reconstruction measure—over his veto.

The time calls for a message of quite a different nature, and recent reports, attributing to the President a desire to come to terms, encourage the hope that the task will be performed in a conciliatory mood. If he cannot approve the method of reconstruction which the bill provides, at least he may recognize it as the method under which alone the Southern States may now be reconstructed. If he must regret the conditions it imposes, the penalties it enforces, and the delay it entails, at any rate he may withhold indignation in the presence of the large majorities whose votes will place it on the statute-book despite his dissent. In other words, we submit that Mr. Johnson not only may but should so shape the expression of his non-concurrence that it shall neither reveal anger in his own mind nor arouse anew anger in Congress or the country. He may not be able to come up to the point reached by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but he may advantageously follow that Senator in his acceptance of the situation. Not a change of opinion, but a frank, convincing and conciliatory acknowledgment of the great facts of the case is what the country is entitled to expect from its President. Nothing was ever gained by a persistent "kicking against the pricks," and certainly Mr. Johnson can gain nothing now. His worst enemies are they who would have him renew his controversy with Congress when vetoing this bill.

Besides, it is important that he should inspire confidence in his efforts to make the Reconstruction Law effective. His assailants have imputed to him neglect if not criminality in the execution of laws of a cognate character passed over his veto. These imputations have been to some extent disproved by late official statements on the subject. For our part, we have always considered them the product of partisan malignity. The President, however, now has an opportunity of counteracting them yet further, by coupling his dissent from the Reconstruction Bill with an explicit promise that its provisions shall be applied to the best of his ability. Such a promise will be decisive as against those who seek to prejudge his action by a general allegation of bad faith.

National Celebrations—Target Companies.

Some time since quite a number of announcements appeared in the papers proposing a parade of all the target companies of the City on Washington's Birthday. As might have been expected, after a few meetings the entire matter fizzled out, and we were spared the infliction, although, had not this been the case, the clerk of the weather, as has been seen, would have interfered in our behalf. We say this, not because we do not wish to see the birthday of Washington properly honored, but because we cannot see that these target companies are of advantage to the City, or, in fact, to anybody, not excluding the members of the companies themselves. The Police Commissioners, in their annual report for 1866, recommended to the Governor that target companies should be abolished, as they did not consider it conducive to the peace and good order of the metropolis to have irresponsible bodies of armed men marching through the streets and going on excursions. This report was based on a row which took place at the Astoria Ferry, and in which one of these companies participated.

For some time back scarcely a week has passed in which one or more of these companies have not passed beneath our windows. Even on last Wednesday, during a driving snow-storm, we noticed a company of boys, wearing red shirts and carrying guns, parading by the newspaper offices in the vicinity of Printing-house-square.

To a foreigner, who was attempting to study the customs of our people, this target company nuisance would be quite a puzzle, and we doubt if it could be explained to him except by saying that it was a concession made by the City authorities to the rowdy element in our society. We do not, however, mean by this to say that none but rowdies are members of target companies, but that the direct tendency of these organizations is to blackmailing, drunkenness and breaches of the peace.

It cannot be claimed that these target excursions tend to make our citizens more proficient in shooting at a mark, for it is a notorious fact that very few of the members of these companies hit the target, much less the bull's-eye, and that in a large number of instances the prizes are distributed by drawing lots.

To show the evil tendencies of these organizations it is only necessary to look at the manner in which they are gotten up, and the way they obtain their money. For instance, a clique of men employed in some large manufacturing house, or following some particular branch of business, conclude they will get up a target excursion. The first thing to be done is to get up a circular stating that they intend going on such an excursion, and soliciting subscriptions of money or prizes. Of course all whom the men getting up the excursion could hurt if they did not subscribe put down their names for larger or smaller amounts, and by this means quite a large sum is collected. The next point is to adopt some uniform, which is usually a red shirt and glazed cap, or else a military cap and overcoat; then a band is engaged, invitations issued and the day is fixed. Upon the appointed day perhaps fifty men meet, armed with hired muskets, but without accoutrements—for it has always been a mystery to us where they carried their cartridges—and, preceded by a band and followed by an African carrying a target, they wait upon the proprietors of the various drinking saloons they have been in the habit of frequenting, and receive the requisite number of plated casters, which are carried by the invited guests; and then, after parading before the offices of as many newspapers as possible, they take the horse-cars and proceed to some out-of-town garden, and go through the farce of shooting at a target at a distance of some thirty paces. After this all sit down to a good dinner—provided by funds raised from the blackmailing process to which we have alluded—after which the company usually disperses one by one. We know of one target company which distributed one hundred and twenty prizes among some ninety men.

The pretended military organization of these companies is too great a farce to demand serious attention, as the only thing that gives them the appearance of soldiers, rather than omnibus drivers, is that they carry guns and not whips.

The nuisance that these excursionists are to those who live in the suburbs can well be imagined by those who reside in the City, which is all but too keenly felt by those who live in the vicinity of the gardens they most frequent. In view of these things, why should not the Police be instructed to prevent the parades and excursions of these companies?

We hardly imagine that anybody is so wild as to think that these target companies would be of any assistance to the City in case of a riot. If they think so let them tell us where they were during the draft riots. The National Guard of this City is amply sufficient for all demands which the civil authorities may have to make for an armed force, and we should fear a number of Fenians with shillelahs much more than one of these red-shirted, glazed-capped bands.

Merchants and manufacturers are well aware of the evil effects of this target-company nuisance, and although they heartily grudge all the money they pay out to help them along, they take no active measures to have it abated. If any of our citizens are filled with martial aspirations and desire to parade the streets with the pomp and circumstance of war let them join some good regiment of the National Guard. Will not the Legislature do something to relieve us of the intolerable nuisance? At any rate, we have every reason to be thankful that we were spared the contemplated parade yesterday.

The Neutrality Question and the Alabama Claims.

There has not within, probably, the memory of man, been given to the world a royal speech in which a more enlightened purpose to deal with all the perplexing and prominent questions of the day in a fair and honorable spirit has been displayed than by the speech delivered at the opening of the British Parliament. One part of it is naturally gratifying to Americans, for it not only virtually justifies what has been said by thinkers here on the questions of neutrality and piracy, but it evinces the unchanged friendship of the Queen toward this country. The appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and suggest revisions of the neutrality laws simultaneously with the announcement of suggestions to this Government of a method of settling the questions "arising out of the civil war" shows that the intention of the British Government is stated in good faith and will if possible be carried into effect. It need not be anticipated that any factious difficulties will be thrown in the way of the proposed settlement, nor in fact need there be any difficulties to interpose. The first essential in all disputes is that the disputants preserve toward each other a courteous and dignified attitude. In a matter like the dispute between England and the United States, there might have been ground for ill-feeling on our side, called forth by what certainly had the look of ill-feeling on the other; but Time the Avenger is Time the Restorer also, and the irritation we once felt on the question of English neutrality will not survive a fair settlement of these claims.

Nor need any one quarrel with the London *Times* in that it prefers to consider the disposition for settlement due to no relinquishment of the stand which Lord Russell's Government took upon the strict law of the case as interpreted by the legal advisers of the Crown, but rather to a recognition of the moral obligations which should exist between nations. We Americans claimed that England acted both *illegally* and *immorally* in suffering the equipment of rebel cruisers in the Mersey and the Clyde. But we are content to waive all remembrance of what the lawyers said and did, and to fall back upon the moral grounds of our remonstrances. There can be no better grounds, and law itself must ultimately conform to them, if laws are to be of permanent effect. Meanwhile the law itself will, it is to be presumed, be speedily amended. The precedents established by the *Alabama* and her sister craft are too dangerous to be allowed to remain unchanged, and of all nations England can least afford that future legislation be doubtful on the subject.

Of course the plea that it was very difficult to prevent the violation of neutrality is a natural one. The London *Times* is heartily welcome to it. But when that journal adds that we must see how difficult the enforcement of neutrality is, from our Fenian experiences, it unconsciously supplies an argument against itself. It *was* difficult to enforce neutrality, especially in view of the relation Fenianism was made for a time to bear toward our internal politics. But our Government *did* enforce it, and that is just the difference in the action of the two Governments. Great Britain and the United States had each a troublesome business in hand, and it was not the latter that failed to carry it through.

However, all these considerations may be dispensed with in the future, nor need similar ones arise if the British Government is sincere in its desire to repair the wrongs from which we have suffered. True, the present Cabinet may not be suffered to remain long enough in power to perfect a new law in which both countries can unite, but that need not really be of great consequence. The relations of the two countries ought not to be a matter depending upon the "outs" or the "ins" of either. Earl Russell would suffer no disparagement if he were, as once more a Cabinet Minister, to accede to what he as a Cabinet Minister rejected.

At all events we are sure that there is every disposition on this side to facilitate the negotiations toward a full accord between England and America upon the question of neutrality, and if both sides are animated by a similar spirit, there will be little difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

A Word for the East Side City Railroads.—It is not often that we find occasion to say much in favor of the City railroads. But the way in which the Third and Second Avenue lines struggled to keep their cars running through the ugly storm of Wednesday and Thursday deserves hearty commendation. The managers did their very utmost to accommodate the poor wayfarers from the upper end of the Island. And they did this at a very heavy loss to themselves. The Fourth-avenue gave out early in a very inglorious manner; and we believe most of the west-side lines did the same. It is well to record such facts as these, and show the companies that faithful and energetic service is recognized and applauded as much as carelessness and inattention to duty are censured. There has been, perhaps, but one such severe season since City Railroads were established; and ten years or more may elapse before we have such another. The very sight of a sleigh is enough to provoke an imprecation—so utterly wretched does a snow-storm render the streets and everything streety. A two-feet fall is well enough in the country; but for a great city like New-York, a fall heavy enough to last a single day brings with it every conceivable misery and discomfort. Even the few people who can rig out a sleigh for an afternoon or so look little better than malefactors. They know that they are enjoying a surreptitious pleasure; that sleighs and sleighing are as much out of place in New-York—or nearly so—as in Calcutta. What we want is railroads—railroads elevated, or railroads underground, or railroads after both fashions, and then as many wheeled vehicles as the citizens of the well-to-do class can afford. Meanwhile, two of our City roads have gone creditably through the great storm.

A Model Parliament.

The Cable has troubled itself of late to inform us that Turkey is about to have a representative Government and a Parliament. Occasion has already been taken to refer to the utter absurdity of such a thing. This conclusion was based upon the leading features of the Moslem Theocracy as instituted by Mahommed, and the chief characteristics of the Turks themselves as a nation.

If anything more were needed to confirm us in our opinion, this additional evidence is found in the reports of the sitting of the first Turkish Parliament, convened for the principality of Bosnia, by special Firman of the Sultan, and which adjourned so recently as the 14th of January last. It was the first attempt in any province of European Turkey to introduce a semblance of constitutionalism in the administration of public affairs; and, from what appears, a ridiculously abortive attempt it was. Having been but lately determined upon by the Sultan, it may be assumed that it is the pattern by which similar assemblies for other provinces will be modelled, and so it has been, in more than one sense, a "model Parliament."

The manner of electing members is in itself *unique*. Bosnia is divided into seven districts, each of which sent three delegates—two Turks and one Christian. These delegates were arbitrarily selected by the Turkish Prefect of the district from among those he could trust, and sent to Savajewo, the capital city of Bosnia. Arrived there, they were reviewed by the Vizier, the representative of the Sultan and President of the Chamber, and any one he did not like he sent home and called for another. This is, indeed, a very easy way to keep a troublesome opposition from doing mischief. At the opening and close of each session, the members were marched in single file past the President's chair and had to kiss the seam of his garment in token of their inferiority and his own superiority. A prayer was chanted for the life of the Sultan, "whose very shadow is the harbinger of all blessings," and before business began and after those worthies who are of the "true faith of Mahommed" were seated on their divans, the Christian members had, with proper expressions of humility, to hand to each of them a tchibouk or pipe, filled with the best of Turkish tobacco and be ready with a light to enable the "true believers" to "quaff the aromatic fumes." After that coffee was served, the genuine article from Mocca, imported "regardless of expense." And when the "Christian dogs" had gone through these routine duties toward their "Moslem superiors" business opened. Of debate, of committees, of reports, motions and counter-motions there was nothing to trouble them. The Turks are by nature taciturn; the Christians seldom understand the official language of the country—so they sat and listened to what the Vizier was reading. At the close of each paragraph he stopped, and then the whole assembly, with heads bowed to the floor, demurely responded *Evet effendum*—"so let it be." To change the proceedings they sometimes said instead: *Peki, peki*—"good, good." After thus kissing the Vizier's garment, praying for the Sultan's health, and smoking Turkish tobacco, drinking Mocca coffee, making the Christians their servants and *peki-ing* thus for a few days, their Parliamentary labors closed and they went home. Was this not a model Parliament? Is not such an institution the very thing to regenerate the waning power of the Turks in Europe? Is not a Turkish Parliament the very panacea for all the ills that Turkey has been heir to for the last three hundred years?

The Tax Bill.—Having provided for the reconstruction of the South, Congress ought not to forget the loud demands of the whole country for relief. The House does not entirely overlook the Tax Bill, but the time devoted to it and the manner in which it is treated, indicate an imperfect conception of its paramount importance to all classes. The country reunited is the first want; reduced taxation is the next; and we entreat Congress not to neglect it. Compared with this question, the multitude of matters chronicled in every day's report are as nothing. Yet we see them considered, debated and acted upon with or without "the previous question," while the measure for reducing the burden of taxation drags along with provoking slowness. Owing to this indifference there is evident danger that the measure will be lost. This should not be permitted. The days available are few, and of these the larger part will probably be required for the Appropriation bills. But whatever else fail, let the struggling industry and business of the Republic be promptly aided by the passage of the Tax Bill.

The Bankrupt Bill.—We fear, unless the hearty advocates of the Bankrupt Bill are vigilant and prompt, means will be found, as in former sessions, to strangle the reasonable measure which now hangs suspended between the House and the Senate. The opponents of the bill are afraid to kill it by an open vote. They prefer to raise difficulties by means of amendments, in which non-concurrence is anticipated; and thus they hope to escape the odium of defeating it. The country should be well apprized of this trick; and every member who attempts to shrink the responsibility of openly voting for or against the measure should be held to a strict accountability. An overwhelming majority of the people of the North demand a bankrupt law. And those who openly oppose or secretly trifle with the question, do so at a most serious risk.

More and More and More Railroad Projects.—The ventilation of the All-Round-Town Railroad has afflicted us with a hat-full of additional projects. We must respectfully decline to print more than one in ten of them; there are one hundred and thirty thousand voters in New-York, and every voter has the original and the only rightful plan for a City railroad; there are two hundred thousand women, and every tenth one has the only proper plan for a City railroad; there are a hundred chronic inventors, each of whom has a hundred plans for City railroads, each of which is better than any other plan; there are fifty capitalists, who take plans as they do Pacific Mail bonds—for what they are worth; there are twenty City railroad corporations already in the field, each of which is the best, the most honorable, and gives the largest return for its charges of all the companies in this or any other universe; there are thirty-two Senators and one hundred and twenty-eight Assemblymen in the Legislature, and twice as many twice as influential in the third house, at Congress Hall and the Delavan, and each one of these has the only really practicable plan for a City railroad in his breeches pocket, in his vest pocket, in his watch-fob, in his coat pocket, in his hat, and in his brain. There are four hundred miles of streets in New-York; there are four times four hundred plans and projects for City railroads; there are nine hundred thousand people in New-York, and of these every hundredth one dreams of making his or her everlasting fortune by City railroads. Uniting their airy schemes, they might give us a double-track around the earth's orbit or build a tunnel to the moon. We are swamped in the wilderness of plans. Solomon says "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom;" but the son of Bathsheba never built a city railroad nor read Story on the Constitution: we find in the maze of plans for City railroads little else than confusion, and feel strongly impelled to bear the ills we have rather than fly to those we know not of. One thing is certain. We print a Times every morning in the year, except the 2d of January and the 5th of July; but we do not print often enough to give a hearing to the interminable outpouring of plans, suggestions, complaints and advice upon City railroads. Now and then we manage to get in a word or two; but a glance at our waste basket will show that "many a flower is born to blush unseen."

Seeing is Believing.

It is always a pleasure to chronicle good intentions on the part of those wicked men at Albany who make laws for the poor sinners of this metropolis. We have been reproached for sending representatives who took no interest in State affairs, who were incompetent or slothful, and who neglected our service while sharpers and tricksters bartered our franchises and made gain from our ever-increasing burdens. This year, however, times and men have changed. The apathy that heretofore prevailed in the State House has given way to a degree of zeal that challenges admiration; there is a determination to acquire knowledge worthy of all praise; the spirit of inquiry is most active, and the results must be to give more intelligent and more valuable legislation than we have for years had the honor of enduring. Not only are the gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly alive to their honor, and fully determined to assure themselves that the common rumors that such and such bills have "money into them," are or are not true; but they are equally determined not to pass any bill thus suspected, until they are most positively convinced upon the cash point. The latest exhibition of this legislative thirst for knowledge is peculiar and extraordinary; the famine-like hunger of the members for information, the self-sacrificing zeal with which they pursue even the shadows of pertinent facts, are phenomena worthy of especial commendation. The immediate cause of this remarkable zeal is the movement to regulate the Social Evil in New-York. Whatever complaint we may heretofore have had cause to utter that rural members enacted laws for us without properly acquainting themselves with the facts, we certainly have no reason to complain in this instance. The thirst of the gentlemen from city and country for information is wonderful; there are no facts bearing upon the system, no details of its working, no records of its results, that are too dry for their attention. The private books of the Police, the technical reports of the hospitals, the more entertaining personal histories of our Aspasias, all are devoured with unsatisfied appetite, and still—like Oliver Twist—the zealous law-makers cry for more. The very latest phase of this mania for knowledge is working one unfortunate member into a premature grave. This gentleman, a Puritan of the strictest sort, was the recipient, some weeks since, of a large package of books and photographs having reference to the Theory and Practice of Social Evil. A rumor very soon got abroad that he was thus wonderfully endowed with the "basis of knowledge," upon a subject calling for serious legislation. Those who think that our law-makers work blindly, that they do not seek to be posted in information essential to intelligent legislation, will change their minds when they hear that the possessor of these text-books and illustrations was driven temporarily insane by the urgent appeals of the honorable members to have a sight at "them are picters." The room in which the precious documents were stored has for weeks been the Mecca of a pilgrimage reaching from Troy to Hudson, from the Hoosac bore to Schenectady. Members, officers, correspondents and favored citizens have formed *queues* at the door, as we do here at the Post-office when a foreign mail is ready for delivery; greenbacks have been temptingly suggested to the clerk having the special charge of the "information," and it has been seriously contemplated by some zealous members to have the documents printed "for the Legislature only." In consequence of the adjournment, the excitement is subsiding, but it is still very high, and there are yet many members who cannot make up their minds upon the subject unless they are allowed to see the papers again. We are assured, however, that the result is likely to be favorable to the cause of good morals; that the effect of the "information" will be akin to that produced many years ago in favor of temperance by Delevan's startling pictures of the damage to the human stomach that follows the free use of intoxicating drinks.

Amusements.

Symphony Soiree.—The fourth of Mr. Thomas' admirable symphony soirees will be given to-night at Steinway Hall, on which occasion the following novel and brilliant programme will be presented:

"Suite in canonform, Op. 10, J. O. Grimm. 1. Allegro con brio. 2. Andante lento. 3. Tempo di Menuetto. 4. Allegro risoluto. For string instruments alone. (New.) March and chorus, 'Ruins of Athens,' Op. 114, Beethoven. Mendelssohn Union and Orchestra. Second Episode, from Lenau's Faust, Liszt. 'Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke,' (Mephisto Waltz.) Orchestra. (New.) Symphony Eroica, Op. 55, Beethoven. 1. Allegro con brio. 2. Marcia Funebre, Adagio assai. 3. Scherzo, Allegro Vivace. 4. Finale, Allegro Molto. Orchestra."

Matinees.—There will be *matinées* to-day at the Olympic Theatre, (the "Streets of New-York,") at Niblo's, (the "Black Crook,") at the New-York, ("Lady Don,") at the Museum, (the "Christian Martyrs.") The circuses and minstrel troupes, as usual, present attractive bills.

Personal.—A very graceful and deserved compliment was paid to Mr. Chas. B. Seymour, in the shape of a breakfast, yesterday morning, by some thirty of the literary and artistic friends of that gentleman. The duties of United States Commissioner at Paris during the Exposition have demanded his early departure for the Continent, and he goes accompanied by the best wishes and most sincere regard of a large circle of admirers. The breakfast was served at the Belvedere, in admirable style. Mr. Wm. A. Pond presided, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Stuart, Thomas, Remack, Wallack, Jones, Maretzek, Harrison, Howard, De Lille, Steinway, and others, after which Mr. Howard, in behalf of the others, presented the guest with a souveniristic album, containing the *cartes* of all present.

A more successful or entirely agreeable occasion of the sort has not taken place in years; indeed, so fitting an opportunity is rarely afforded.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. Fenton, Albany, Hon. W. L. Sessions, Albany, and S. W. Inge, California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, Massachusetts, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. J. S. Jones, U. S. Army, Hon. J. M. Scovel, New-Jersey, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn, and William H. Seward, Jr., Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Nye, Nevada, Gen. Duff Green, Georgia, Judge Lewis, Nevada, and W. G. Angell, Providence, are at the Astor House.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Charges—Washington and Georgetown Elections—Registration of Negroes—Iron-clad Contractors' Relief Bill—Quarantine at Spanish Ports—Surratt Visited by His Sister—The Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Judiciary Committee have made much progress in their investigation of the impeachment charges, and as soon as certain witnesses in the South, who have been sent for, have arrived and been examined, they will make their report. This, however, will not be until the assembling of the Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN ELECTIONS.

The Republicans of Washington are perfecting their party organization by forming Ward associations, and preparing themselves for an energetic canvass in behalf the Union ticket at future municipal elections. In Georgetown the canvass is very vigorous. Both parties have complete tickets in the field for both Mayor and Aldermen. About two thousand voters have been registered, nine hundred of whom are colored. The total vote at elections in that city heretofore has been about eight hundred. There is much excitement among both classes, and the Superintendent of Police has issued special instructions for election day, which is next Monday. It is reliably reported that the anti-negro suffrage whites have formed a secret society, called "The Crowders," who will on election day make it their business to jostle, crowd and intimidate the blacks at the polls. The instructions of the Police have especial reference to action of this character.

IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS RELIEF BILL.

The House to-day effectually killed for this session the iron-clad contractors relief proposition by passing the Senate bill, and amended by providing that all claims of that class of contractors shall be investigated by the Navy Department, and the report of such investigation is to be made to the Fortieth Congress. Claims of a character which would make them valid against the Government in a suit before the Courts will be allowed and reported on, and none others.

QUARANTINE AT SPANISH PORTS.

Gen. Dix, in a letter dated at Paris, Jan. 17, 1867, addressed to Mr. Seward, transmits the translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 15th of January, in relation to the quarantine imposed upon vessels coming from the United States and entering Spanish ports. Mr. Seward to-day filed a copy of this letter with the Secretary of the Treasury. The following is a copy of the paragraph:

"By virtue of a Royal order of the 9th of this month, the products of the Pontifical States will in future be admitted into Spain free of duty. Ships coming from France, England, the United States of America, Hamburg, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Austria to Spanish ports, will be subjected hereafter to a quarantine of observation of three days only, at Carthagena, Cadiz and Santander."

SURRATT VISITED BY HIS SISTER.

Yesterday afternoon John H. Surratt was visited at the jail by his sister Anna, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., one of his counsel. The guards thinking it best to prepare the prisoner for the visit, one of them informed him that his sister would be up in a moment, when he exclaimed "Great God," and burst into tears. In a few moments the sister was shown to the cell, when they met for the first time since the assassination, and embraced each other, both giving way to tears. They finally became more composed, and engaged in conversation, during which he expressed himself as prepared for the worst. The sister spoke cheeringly to him, telling him to keep a stout heart. The interview, during which they spoke mostly of domestic affairs, lasted about half an hour; and after again embracing each other, the sister withdrew, both being much affected. The sister paid him another visit this morning, and spent a little time in his cell, in company with Mr. Bradley, Sr. The prisoner walks the corridor during most of the day, and appears quite contented. He is non-communicative as to anything in relation to the charges against him, but speaks sometimes of his voyage in the *Swatara*. He says that he was treated by the officers of the *Swatara* as well as he could have expected; that he was confined in a room adjoining the Captain's cabin, which was very small, and sometimes was allowed to walk on deck to get exercise, but was not allowed to hold any conversation with the officers or crew, other than as to his personal wants. He states that at times, when the ship was in a storm, they took the irons off him to prevent him from getting injured, and says that at one time there was danger of the ship going down. When he arrived at the jail his irons were taken off, it not being usual to keep prisoners ironed unless they are of a refractory character. It was reported yesterday that the Judiciary Committee would examine Surratt to-day upon the charge against Jeff. Davis of complicity with the assassination; but the Committee have not done so, nor is it likely that they will do so until it is known what will be the proceedings against Surratt himself.

THE TARIFF BILL.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear to secure the passage of the Tariff Bill as it came from the Senate, without considering the House amendments at all. This was strongly urged to-day by its friends, and when the bill comes up for consideration, an effort to this effect will at once be made. Should it succeed, the wrath of some men will be even greater than it now is. A. T. Stewart, Esq., of New-York, is here, and uses his influence against the bill. He says it will be ruinous in its effects.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole to-day, proceeded slowly with the consideration of the Amendatory Tax Bill, but, except on recommendation to place cotton on the free list after Sept. 1, 1867, made no material changes in the suggestions of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Stevens succeeded in obtaining a recommendation for the exemption of tailors' goosee. Having completed the free list the income tax paragraphs were taken up, the suggestion of the Committee for an equal tax of five per cent. on all incomes, with $1,000 exemption, was agreed to, and a protracted debate occurred on a proposal not to interfere with the continuous distillation of spirits. During a colloquy held between Mr. Allison and Mr. Conkling, the latter declared that he for one was willing to hold the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for the loss of revenue on whisky, if it can be proved that he has retained his position when men were appointed—whom he knew to be dishonest and incapable—as inspectors, or in other positions, against his will or otherwise. Mr. Wilson mentioned an instance when he had informed the Secretary that one of his officers in Iowa was dishonest, and referred him to proof on file in the War Department, and yet the Secretary had not taken any action looking toward his removal.

Mr. Hill, of Indiana, and Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, also mentioned similar cases, and also of the removal of efficient officers. The colloquy continued for several hours, when the House adjourned.

PROTECTION TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill to protect military officers from punishment by civil courts for acts done under orders from superior officers during the war came up in the House to-night and elicited considerable debate. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions in his usual manner, and replied conclusively to the objections offered by Mr. Eldridge and other

Democrats. By an arrangement by the latter it will be discussed for one hour to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal, and then brought to a final action.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The President's last reception this evening was attended by a vast number of people of all grades. It was the most successful of the series, both in point of numbers and character of those present and in respect of order.

ENTERTAINMENT BY SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator and Mrs. HARRIS also gave a brilliant entertainment this evening at their mansion, at which the attendance was the most distinguished of the season. The toilets were as remarkable for their richness and elegance as their wearers for beauty and grace, and as the entertainment was also for success.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill were both sent to Committees of Conference to-day for agreement upon disputed details. There yet remain to be finished, beside the Tax and Tariff Bills, the Indian, Army, Fortification, Naval and sundry Civil Expense Appropriation Bills, to say nothing of the Niagara ship canal, compound interest, funding, militia, bounty and other important measures.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Among the confirmations by the Senate was the nomination of Hon. ELI P. NORTON, to be solicitor of the Court of Claims. Mr. NORTON was for several years a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, and for several years last past has been engaged in the practice of law in New-York City. Gen. DURBIN WARD was also confirmed as United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SICKLES, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here last night from New-York. He is *en route* to South Carolina, to resume the command of that department.

The Murder of Union Soldiers in South Carolina—The Murderers Sentenced by the Military to be Hung, but were Pardoned by the President—Details of the Affair—Report of the Special Committee of the House—The President's Forthcoming Veto—Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Representative PIKE to-night, from the Special Committee, made a report on the circumstances attending the murder of three Union soldiers in South Carolina and the release of the persons convicted of the crime. The names of the murdered men were Corporal CORBETT and Privates EMERY SMITH and MASON BROWN, of Company A, First Battalion Maine Volunteers. The Committee give a circumstantial account of the tragedy, in accordance with the following resolutions of the House:

Whereas, Three soldiers of the army of the United States were murdered in October, 1865, in South Carolina, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty, and several persons were arrested, tried and condemned by a Military Commission for said murder; and,

Whereas, Said persons so condemned were subsequently reprieved and transferred to Fort Delaware, from which they were taken by writ of *habeas corpus* and set free; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to investigate the circumstances attending said murder, and by whose procurement and action said reprieve and transfer and discharge were made, and the consideration for the same and the reasons therefor, and all the facts connected with the same, and to recommend to the House such action, if any, as they deem the case requires. Said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath, beg leave to report that following the order of the resolution they proceeded to investigate the circumstances of the murder, and found the following facts: Corporal CORBITT and privates EMERY SMITH and MASON BROWN, all of Company A, First Battery of Maine Veteran Volunteers, on the 8th of October, 1865, were stationed at a crossing of the Savannah River called Brown's Ferry, for the purpose of guarding fifteen bales of cotton, which prior to the time had been seized by the officers of the United States Treasury Department. When seized it was placed in the temporary custody of W. P. BROWN, owner of the ferry, who lived within a few rods of the South Carolina bank of the river. This property, it is claimed, is the property of CRAWFORD KEYES, who had engaged one STOWERS, who lived on the opposite side of the river, to cart it to Savannah. STOWERS had made preparations to receive, and had fixed upon Saturday, the 7th day of October, as the time for its removal. On Friday, the 6th, STOWERS went to BROWN and notified him that the cotton in question was about to be surreptitiously taken away, adding by way of caution, that he himself was not to be concerned in the act, and advised BROWN to go to the military authorities and get released from his responsibility. BROWN accordingly informed the military of the intended removal, and a guard of three men were sent to the ferry on the evening of the same day. The trip to Savannah was then upon postponed indefinitely, for the reason assigned by STOWERS that his steersman was sick.

On Sunday morning, the day of the murder, one Mr. ALFRED called at STOWER'S house, on the Georgia side, to accompany him to church. But instead of doing so, at STOWER'S request, they crossed the ferry and visited HOMAND'S store on the Carolina side, a few miles from the river. On their return they met PETER KEYES, a son of one of the prisoners whose participation in the murder is not denied, and who fled a few days after the perpetration. This person was awaiting them on the Georgia side, half a mile from STOWER'S house. CRAWFORD KEYES lived with his sons, it may be stated, on the Georgia side, about twelve miles from Brown's Ferry. The three STOWERS, ALFRED and PETER KEYES went on together to STOWERS' house. PETER KEYES remained with STOWERS until a late hour in the evening, and left, going in the direction of Brown's Ferry. Arriving at the ferry, he called across the river to the ferryman employed by BROWN, a man named HOWELL, gave the false name of JONES, and ascribed a false reason for desiring to cross the ferry at so late an hour. On the boat he kept behind his horse as much as possible out of sight, and refused to come to the light to see that the change given him was correct. He left the ferry, and something under an hour afterward returned with five men on foot, all of whom were recognized as they passed the ferry gate, by BROWN and HOWELL. They went to the ferry, a short distance from the houses of BROWN and HOWELL, and an altercation took place. A voice was heard, identified as STOWERS', ordering the guard to throw down their arms. The guard remonstrated, and asserted that they were at the ferry under orders. The answer was made, "God d—n you, we have come to throw you into the river." Shots were then fired, a scuffle took place, and shortly after the party returned past the houses, three of the men on foot and three on horseback. As they passed HOWELL'S house, PETER KEYES ordered HOWELL, who was standing outside alarmed by the noise, to go back into his house, and the six then passed on in the direction whence they came. The time at which the assassination was committed was about midnight of the 8th of October, the moon was about two hours high, the night a light one, and the air perfectly still. The road led past HOWELL'S and BROWN'S houses, within a very few rods of each. BROWN lived somewhat nearer the ferry than HOWELL, and was in bed at the time, but saw the party from his window. HOWELL was in his house at the door. They were old residents of the district, and perfectly familiar with the faces and voices of their neighbors. STOWERS' business called him daily across the river to the Carolina side, and Brown's ferry was the place at which he kept a boat, and at which he daily crossed. HOWELL swears that he recognized of the party, CRAWFORD KEYES, PETER KEYES, ELISHA BYROM, FRANCIS G. STOWERS; the sixth he did not know. BROWN, the owner of the ferry, swears that as the party passed his house two of them were walking together side by side, and the rest were moving in a group behind; his attention was particularly led to the two who led the party, and he feels not the slightest doubt that they were F. G. STOWERS and CRAWFORD KEYES. The news of the murder was carried the next morning to the United States forces at Anderson, where, it may be stated, the KEYES family resided. A detachment came to search for the guard. The three soldiers were found in the river, a rod or two from the shore. Each of them was shot through the head; two of them with wounds which must have caused their instant death, the third evidently having been drowned. The hair of each was so burned as to show that the pistol had been held close to his head. Their horses, arms and equipments had been taken away, and never have been traced since, with the exception of one horse, imperfectly identified, and found three months afterward in the possession of one SARGENT, whose business was the purchase and sale of horses, and who particularly attended to the purchase and sale of Government branded horses, for the purpose of running them out of the State and beyond the reach of the military authorities. The cotton was left at the ferry undisturbed.

"No special cause was assigned at the trial for this cold-blooded murder. The young men assassinated had been stationed at Anderson about two months, and the resolution of a public meeting held at Anderson two days after the murder, certify to their good conduct while there. Their only offense seems to have been wearing the uniform of the Republic, and obeying the orders of their superior officers. Of those committing the murder, the KEYES family seems to have been one of the most prominent in Anderson, and STOWERS, a man of sufficient consideration to have been at one time a member of the Georgia Senate. This assassination was committed while Gen. GILMORE was in charge at Charleston, and Gen. SICKLES states that when he took command, Gen. GILMORE called his attention to this case as one of great atrocity, and one which the interests of the service, in his opinion, required to be thoroughly investigated. A military commission was convened by Gen. SICKLES, and proceeded to try those charged with the murder, who were all arrested except PETER KEYES and the person who was not recognized by BROWN and HOWELL. A long and thorough examination of the witnesses was made, occupying some thirty days. The defence was skilfully managed; an alibi was attempted to be proved on the part of STOWERS by negroes, and who first testified the fact, but subsequently changed their testimony and swore they had been trained by STOWERS to make their previous statements. It was attempted to shake the testimony of HOWELL and BROWN in various ways, but after a patient and diligent comparison of statements, the counsel found the facts as we have already detailed them. The evidence is spread over many hundred pages of record, and it amply sustains the conclusions at which the Court arrived. The Commission found the two KEYES, STOWERS and BRYANT guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged. The sentence was approved by Gen. SICKLES, as to the elder KEYES and STOWERS, but on account of their age, and being under the influence of their associates, the sentence was commuted, in the cases of the younger KEYES and BRYANT, to imprisonment for life. The case was immediately presented to the President, and applications were made for pardons or for transfer to the military tribunals. Letters from several leading men of the South, such as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Gov. ORR and H. V. JOHNSON, appear among the papers laid before the President, and, with others, we noticed a petition insisting upon it that the President's avowed policy led the petitioners to ask with confidence his interposition in behalf of the culprits. Hon. O. H. BROWNING, now Secretary of the Interior, for a fee of $1,000, made an argument to the President in behalf of the persons, and argued that they be brought within the range of a writ of *habeas corpus* in a Northern Court. Numerous petitions and letters urge the President to direct the officers having the prisoners in charge, to respond to a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the expectation that the Courts, after the decision in the Milligan case, would declare the trial without authority of law. These papers were all referred by the President to the Judge-Advocate-General, who reviewed the case at length, and affirmed the decision of the military tribunal. Subsequently a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the United States District Court of South Carolina, by Judge BRYAN, but Gen. SICKLES declined to respond. An attachment for contempt followed, but Gen. SICKLES declined to obey it, and his conduct was approved by the Secretary of War on the 23d of July. Subsequent to all the occurrences just recapitulated the President ordered that the sentences to be hanged, be commuted in all four cases to imprisonment for life at the Tortugas. This order was immediately executed, but on the 31st of July the President directed the prisoners to be transferred to Fort Delaware. The Secretary of War, in his testimony, gives the reasons for this transfer. Considerable delay occurred in the transfer to Fort Delaware, but when the prisoners did arrive there, Col. HOWARD, who was in command of the fort, was served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the United States District Court of Delaware, Judge HALL. Col. HOWARD was directed by the War Department to respond to the writ. A hearing was had before Judge HALL, and the prisoners were discharged. The reasons for this extraordinary procedure upon the part of the venerable Judge, are set forth in his opinion which is herewith submitted. He claims to have had judicial knowledge that the rebellion was suppressed and peace restored in June, 1865, and further that the civil Courts of South Carolina were open for the administration of justice at the time of the arrest and trial of these murderers; but Gen. SICKLES states that at the time there were no civil Courts in South Carolina that could have tried them; neither the United States District or Circuit Court, or State Courts were open; steps were in progress to that end, but they had not been consummated. It is not within the scope of this report to review the legal grounds upon which the opinion is based. Its assumptions are still more offensive, if possible, than those of the Court in the Milligan case. It is quite clear that it does not tend to the furtherance of the ends of justice, to have the fruits of a trial so elaborately and fairly conducted as this appears to have been, fritted away by the whim of a single Judge in a distant section of the country. The Committee call attention to the report of Gen. SICKLES in the Egan case, and to the statement in his testimony of the ground of his action. It is not difficult to decide between him and Judge HALL. The vigorous comments of the Secretary of War upon the decision in the Milligan case apply with full force to the decision of Judge HALL. The assassins then discharged, returned to their homes, where they are still at large, and no attempt has been made to bring them to trial by the civil Courts. It is a striking commentary on the state of society there that while according to the testimony of Surgeon PILLSBURY, no doubt appears to have been entertained in the minds of that community of the guilt of at least two of the persons discharged. They were all received by the inhabitants of the town with an ovation and congratulation, which terminated in a "general drunk."

For the purpose of complying with the latter portion of the resolution, appointing the Committee, and intelligently recommending to the House some action remedying the evils exhibited in the history of this case, it was deemed advisable to extend the inquiries of the Committee, and seek the testimony of the officers in charge of the Departments into which the Southern States are divided. Any law passed by Congress would necessarily be general in its character, and it was thought worth while to learn whether the acts calling for legislation were merely local, or whether they were coextensive with the commands of Department commanders. The testimony of Generals SCHOFIELD, THOMAS, SICKLES, BAIRD and WOOD was taken by the Committee, and is herein submitted. They have had the best opportunities for obtaining, both personally and also through the reports of their subordinates, and they have been constantly on the alert, as the Government of the country has been substantially under their supervision during the greater portion of the time they have had command. The result of their experience and observation is given in brief and forcible terms, and the Committee call the attention of the House to their testimony, as they believe it can safely be made the basis of legislation. It would have been easy to have fortified their statement by statistics from the Freedmen's Bureau, but as the House is already in possession of the valuable information to be obtained from that source, it was not deemed worth while to duplicate it here. The testimony of these well-known witnesses exhibits the following propositions:

First—That for the punishment of crime in their Departments the Courts cannot be relied upon. Where soldiers, Union men, or freedmen are concerned, justice is practically denied, and offences of grave character against them go unpunished, neither magistrate nor jurors being disposed to discharge their duties in this respect.

Second—That up to this time there has been no change for the better, but rather for the worse.

Third—That unless substantial justice is done to the laboring classes hereafter, and to the Union men and Northern men who desire to go there to engage in business enterprises, no improvement in the state of affairs can reasonably be expected. Under such circumstances it would seem to be conclusively established that the best material interests of the country, as well as the highest considerations of humanity, call for the intervention of the authority of the General Government as the only practical mode in which it can be executed, and that is, through the military forces. It is of the first importance that ordinary justice shall be administered. The whole superstructure of government must rest on that. The violent political and social convulsions through which the country has passed can be composed in time, and parties and races live together in peace and prosperity, if meantime there is wisdom and strength sufficient in the Government to take care that all are fairly dealt by, and crime punished with reasonable certainty and impartiality. In order to compass this desirable end, the military forces should be auxiliary and supervisory. In the language of Gen. THOMAS, there should be established some supervisory authority in these States, with power to advise and insist on the impartial administration of justice, accompanied by sufficient force, if necessary, to induce the people to feel that the authority is sufficient to enforce its advice and instructions. The government of the country should, in this way, be placed temporarily in the hands of the men whose eminent services during the war are sufficient guarantee that it will not be abused. Such government should, of course, only be continued so long as it is absolutely necessary. Wherever the life and the rights of property can be safely trusted to the local governments, all external coercion should cease; and meantime it cannot be reasonably supposed that there will be much need of forcible intervention. It will ordinarily be enough to know that such power exists and will be exercised if necessary. As the House has so recently passed upon a measure of the kind indicated, it is not worth while to enter into further details, but only to say that in the judgment of the Committee the testimony herewith presented fully sustains the necessity for a resort to such extraordinary measures, and that without the adoption of some such legislation the day of restoration of peace and prosperity in these unhappy States is greatly if not indefinitely postponed.

The report is signed by Representatives PIKE and FARNSWORTH. The other member of the Committee, Representative COOPER, will early next week make a minority report.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING VETO.

The most earnest supporters of the Reconstruction Bill, now in the hands of the President, have ascertained that although he will veto the bill, he will on Monday or Tuesday return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, thus affording an opportunity for Congress to take action upon the measure.

NAVY MATTERS.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral BELL, commanding the Asiatic squadron, dated Hong Kong, China, on the 27th of last December. Also from Rear Admiral GORDON, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, dated at Montevideo, Jan. 16. The *Mohican*, *Shamokin*, *Nipsic* and *Kansas* were in that port. The latter was to sail the next day for the coast of Africa. The health of the squadron was good. The Department has also received dispatches from Lieutenant-Commanding the United States steamer *Penobscot*, dated on the 12th inst., at St. Thomas, West Indies, announcing the death of Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. KELLOGG, Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron, which took place suddenly on Jan. 7. The United States steamer *Resaca* was at Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 24. All well. Capt. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, reports to the Department, under date of Jan. 1, his arrival at Singapore with the vessel under his command. Officers and crew all well. Three of the crew of the *Shenandoah* had died while that vessel was detained at Calcutta undergoing necessary repairs in the engine department. The disease was choleraic diarrhœa. No new cases presented themselves after leaving the river. The *Shenandoah* left Calcutta on Dec. 18, arrived at Penang on the 20th of that month, and sailed on the following day for Singapore, where they would leave on the 9th or 10th of January, under instructions from Rear-Admiral BELL, for Hong Kong, touching at Babcock, Siam, Condore and Saigon, French settlements in Cochin China. It is believed that no United States vessels have visited Calcutta for 25 years, and the appearance of the *Shenandoah* off that city was proudly and warmly welcomed by the Americans resident there, and their friends, the enthusiasm being largely shared in by the civil and military authorities and inhabitants of the place from the moment of her arrival until her departure. There was an unbroken series of complimentary visits from nearly all the Europeans in the place. The Governor-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of Calcutta were absent when the *Shenandoah* arrived, but returned before her departure, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, in company with our Consul-General and a number of his officers paid them an official visit, and were warmly welcomed. After an elapse of a very few days they both returned the visit, and upon the occasion of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Governor-General and Viceroy of India, coming on board; the yards were manned, marine guard paraded, all the officers in full uniform arranged upon the quarter deck and a salute of 21 guns fired. The same ceremony was observed upon his leaving the ship.

National salutes were fired from the *Shenandoah* at Penang and Singapore immediately upon her arrival, which was promptly returned, gun for gun, at both places.

Our Consul at Singapore visited the ship the day after her arrival, and was received with the honors due his position.

Lieut.-Commander EDWARD Y. MCCAULEY has been ordered to duty as Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Squadron.

COLORED VOTERS IN GEORGETOWN.

The Superintendent of Police has issued orders to his officers of the Third Precinct, to the effect that the municipal elections in Georgetown will take place on Monday, and therefore it becomes their duty to exercise unusual vigilance and activity on that day, as many newly-enfranchised colored citizens against whom there is much prejudice will for the first time exercise their new right. The Superintendent states that no effort will be spared on his part to make the election pass off without disorder, and instructs all officers who may not be perfectly willing to exercise their legitimate authority, without prejudice, to resign their positions at once. Manifestations of disaffection by the police officers will tend to create distrust in the community, and perhaps violent demonstrations on the part of the already disaffected.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

A number of Western soldiers and sailors, at a meeting last night, passed resolutions urging the Senate to put the Schenck Bounty Bill on its passage, and appointed a Committee to call upon Senators in furtherance of their views.

Miss ANNIE SURRATT visited the jail last evening and had an interview with her brother in the presence of one of the counsel for the accused and one of the jail guards. The interview lasted over one hour. It related principally to private personal matters. No allusion whatever was made to the sad and exciting affairs of the Spring of 1865.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The national colors were to-day displayed from all prominent points. The banks and many other places of business were closed in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. Major-Gen. CANBY issued an order that all duty in the Department be suspended from reveille to sunrise.

The Executive Departments were closed at noon. The annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Association was held to-day, Gen. FORCE, Third Vice-President in the chair, and J. CARROLL BRENT Secretary. The officers were reëlected, and are as follows: President JOHNSON, *ex-officio* President; Mayor Wallach, *ex-officio* First Vice-President; Gen. Grant, Second Vice-President; Gen. Peter Force, Third Vice-President; J. C. Brent, Secretary; J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer.

The only formal celebration to-day was by the oldest inhabitants. It was largely attended by spectators as well as members, when addresses were delivered and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address read.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER JOHN DORRANCE.

Our Consul-General at Havana reports the arrival at that port of the captain, mate and crew of the schooner *John Dorrance*, who were rescued from the schooner on the 21st of January, in lat. 35° 10' North, lon. 62° 34' West. In about two hours after the rescue the schooner went down. All the officers and crew were sent to Baltimore by the steamer *Cuba*, on the 8th of February.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

This evening's public reception by the President was largely attended by citizens and sojourners, embracing distinguished gentlemen in all branches of the public service, foreign Ministers and others of prominence. It was the last one of the season at the Executive Mansion, and this fact rendered it the more attractive.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The Select Committee on Southern Railroads, have summoned before them Secretary STANTON and other witnesses.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following named nominees:

To be Brigadier-Generals by Brevet—James McQuade, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers; Gen. S. Nicholas, Ninth New-York Cavalry; Ferris Jacobs, Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry; E. G. Marshall, Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery; James J. Byrnes, Eighteenth New-York Cavalry; Benjamin F. Tracy, One Hundred and Ninth New-York Volunteers; D. B. McCready, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Wm. A. Robinson, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Horatio Rogers, Third Rhode Island Volunteers; Geo. F. Felt, Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, and George Varney, Third Maine Volunteers.

A number of appointments of Colonels, Majors and Captains by brevet, were also confirmed; also passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, Assistant Paymaster, Charles D. Moorfield.

To be Assistant Paymasters in the the Navy—J. Bayard Redfield, of Michigan; W. J. Healy, of New-York; Henry Gerard, of New-York; John F. Tarbell, of Massachusetts; J. Goodwin Hobbs, of Maine; J. Porter Lomis, of Pennsylvania; H. F. B. Harris, of New-York; Henry C. Machelton, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Lockwood, of New-York; A. T. Hubbard, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Boggs, of New-Jersey; Mark Bissell, of New-York; H. Trumbull Stancliff, of Connecticut; Aaron H. Nelson, of Illinois; George E. Bemis, of Massachusetts; and Fred. C. Alley, of Massachusetts; George H. Read, of Pennsylvania. Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, A. B. Judson.

To be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy—Acting Volunteer Lieuts. T. A. Harris, James Trather, J. T. Mikels, Fred. Croker, John A. Johnson, Wm. G. Selstenall, Francis S. Wells, Charles H. Rockwell, Charles A. French, Samuel Huse, William Hamilton, William Flye, Henry H. Garringe.

To be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants—James R. Wheeler, Wm. T. Gillespie, Francis Josselyn, E. M. Stoddart, Wm. H. Maies, Samuel B. Crofts, Henry P. Conner, E. S. Keyser, J. E. Stannard, L. H. Patridge, Jacob Kimball, N. Mayo, Dyer, C. C. Bunker, Thomas Chatfield, John L. Gifford, A. Wallace, B. Walter Grunnell, W. W. Crownshield, Samuel Belden, Chas. C. Ricker, John R. Neil, Charles O'Neil, Charles S. Trisbie, Dewit C. Hells, Henry C. Keene, Charles S. Cuy, Edwin Coffin, Wm. R. Hathaway, J. H. Eldridge, George A. Smith, John C. Wells, Chas. H. Cudeer, Cyrus Lars, John K. Winne, Henry Avery, John S. Watson, Geo. R. Durand, Francis M. Green.

To be Lieutenants in the Navy—Master W. C. Wise, Lewis Clark, P. T. Harrington, W. D. Hoff, W. K. Wheeler, W. S. Douce, W. Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Colby McChester, A. A. Wright, Charles C. Clarke, Charles J. Barclay, Charles V. Gridley, Francis Morris, Charles D. Lighbee, Richard P. Leary, W. A. Van Vlick, Charles H. Pendleton, Wm. H. Whiting, George M. McClure, Dennis W. Mullan, George T. Davis, George D. B. Glidden.

Engineers in the Navy—Second Assistant-Engineer Elijah Laws, to be First Assistant-Engineer; Third Assistant-Engineer, Frederick Scholier, to be Second Assistant-Engineer; Third Assistant-Engineer, Albert C. Eigard, to be Second Assistant-Engineer.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were taken up to-day.

No. 142. Pearson, appellant *vs.* Duane.—Liability of common carriers; argument concluded.

No. 167. McLane, plaintiff in error *vs.* Boon, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.—writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 151 and 152 will be taken up on Tuesday next, to which day the Court adjourned.

Loss of the Bark White Squall—Billiard Match—Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The bark *White Squall*, from Singapore for Boston, previously reported ashore on Cape Cod, went entirely to pieces last night, strewing the beach with the fragments of the vessel and its East India cargo. The underwriters' steam-pump was also lost.

The sixth regular contest for the billiard championship of Massachusetts took place last night. W. A. TOBIN, the champion, and H. E. DANIELS were the contestants. The game was 1,500 points up, American carrom, which resulted as follows: Number of innings, 150. Points scored—TOBIN, 1,502; DANIELS, 1,440. TOBIN'S average, 10; DANIELS', 9½. Highest run, 159 points, made by DANIELS.

The City Auditor estimates the expenditures for the financial year of 1867-68 at $7,[illegible], of which sum $6,875,750 is to be raised by taxation, being $1,601,266 more than last year.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Rising Star.

The Steamship *Rising Star*, PHILLIPS, from Aspinwall Feb. 13, with merchandise, mails, passengers and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday. The following is her

LIST OF TREASURE:

Lees & Waller	$622,601 28	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,200 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	140,114 30	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,620 00
Eugene Kelley & Co.	143,000 00	G. Heuschfield	1,200 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	26,774 49	Hendley, Roe & Co.	1,000 00
Panama R. R. Co	27,293 50	J. C. de Mier	[illegible]
Order	30,000 00	G. A. Asch	800 00
Total	$952,183 55	Total	$9,789 03
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Flint & Hall	$2,390 00	Grand Total	$961,871 55

River Explorations—Citizens Imprisoned in Bolivia—The American Minister to New Grenada.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of Feb. 12, gives summaries of the latest news from South and Central America.

An expedition of the Peruvian Government to explore the Amazon, has found it quite navigable for nearly one thousand three hundred miles.

Three Peruvian steamboats sent by the Government to protect the exploring expedition which left the naval station at Quitos on the 12th November, had reached Port Mairo in safety, thus establishing the fact that the rivers Ucayali, Pachitea and Palcazu are navigable by steam. The distance run up the Ucayali is 1,227 miles, the time occupied in making proper surveys and explorations being fifty days.

During the year 1866 the receipts of the General Post-office of Peru were $61,320 45, whilst the disbursements were $59,629 82, showing a surplus in favor of the Post-office of $1,690 63.

The Peruvian Government has annulled the contract with JOSE BOZA and J. PICKERING, for the construction of railroads from Ica to Pisco, and from Islay to Arequipa, they having failed to commence it within the specified time, and had imposed upon them a fine of $50,000, as agreed upon.

The telegraph line between Islay and Arequipa was opened as far as Tambo de la Joya on the 17th of January.

The news from Bolivia is unsatisfactory. Many of the most respectable citizens of La Paz had been imprisoned for politics. Among them the old Veteran General ACHA. Mr. R. GARRIDO had formally declared that it was not the intention of the Colombian Government to levy a duty on letters in transit, and that orders had already been given to let all mails destined for foreign countries pass free. No change had taken place in the relations of the United States Minister to New-Granada with the Government to which he is accredited, nor was any likely to occur until further instructions be received by him from his Government.

Workingmen's Convention in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Feb. 22.

The morning session of the Workingmen's Convention occupied an excited and rambling debate. No business was done, not even organization. Great confusion exists, and diversity of sentiment as to the object and action of the Convention. Three hundred delegates were present, and sixty unions represented.

The Convention adjourned at 6 P. M., after an excited and stormy session. Mr. C. N. GIBSON, of Norwich, presided.

The question of nominating a State ticket was thoroughly discussed and decided negatively. Of the resolutions passed one is in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work; another sets forth that there is no conflict with capital, and recommends the same energy and perseverance in the use of honorable means to accomplish their objects as was shown by so many of their members during the war which saved the nation. The third one says that it is the duty of all interested in the cause to do all in their power to elect Senators and Representatives who will support the cause. The fourth is against nominating a State ticket, but advises all to vote for candidates who favor the cause, and closes by saying that all attempts of employers by threats or coercion to control the votes of employes are outrages on the franchise, and demands, at the hands of the Legislature, a law punishing such offences by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Flood in the West—Damage at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 22.

The river commenced falling here this afternoon, having reached a height of 54 feet. Considerable damage was done to property in this neighborhood by the high water. Some inconvenience has been occasioned to the railroads west of here, and the tracks are submerged in several places. The Ohio and Mississippi road is intact to St. Louis and trains are running through without delay.

VINCENNES, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Wabash River is now at a stand. The water is higher than ever known before.

It is reported that the steamers are running over the prairies at all points on the Illinois side, picking up corn and other freight.

The water is ten miles wide, and the tops of the houses are barely visible. All the fences are gone.

The amount of damage will be very large.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Feb. 22.

The *Globe's* special dispatch from England announces that the name of the Confederated Provinces is to be Canada.

Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of Ontario, and Lower Canada is to be called Quebec. The other Provinces retain their present names. The general features of the Quebec are retained. Larger grants from the Federal Treasury are to be given to New-Brunswick. The Crown is to have the power to enlarge the number of legislative counsellors, limited in extent, when necessary to prevent a dead lock; the control of the fisheries to be transferred from the local to the general Government.

Rhode Island Union State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 22.

The National Union State Convention to-day unanimously nominated Gen. BURNSIDE for Governor, and WILLIAM GREENE for Lieutenant-Governor.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES was nominated for Attorney-General, JOHN R. BARTLETT Secretary of State, GEORGE W. TEW General Treasurer. Last two are the present incumbents.

THOMAS A. JENCKES was renominated for Congress in the First District, and NATHAN F. DIXON in the Second District.

The Kansas Legislature—Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.

TOPEKA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Appropriation Bill which has passed the Kansas Legislature, provides for the assumption and settlement of all claims growing out of PRICE'S raid and the Indian expedition of 1864.

Iron has been purchased for the first twenty miles of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, south of Lawrence, and Chicago capitalists promise to push the work forward vigorously.

A Patent Suit at Pittsburgh Decided.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The suits against Dentists, of this city, for infringement of Goodyear's and Cummings' hard rubber or vulcanite patents, terminated yesterday by final decrees of the United States Circuit Court sustaining the patents, and ordering perpetual injunctions against the defendants.

Admiral Tegetthoff at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 22.

Admiral TEGETHOFF visited the Fortress and the flag-ship *Susquehanna* this morning, and was received with appropriate honors. A national salute was fired at noon by the *Susquehanna* and the gunboat *Marblehead*.

Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

A fire occurred in the store of F. T. HARDIN, Charlestown, early this morning, and destroyed goods to the value of $4,000; insured. The building was damaged to the amount of $800.

Nebraska Accepts the Conditions of Congress.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Friday, Feb. 22.

Gen. THAYER, Senator elect, starts for Washington to-day, with an official act of the State Legislature accepting the conditions of Congress.

The Storm Elsewhere.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind northwest; cloudy, cold.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind northeast; cloudy; has been snowing all night; about six inches on the ground. Thermometer 32°.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind northeast; clear; about eighteen inches of snow fell here. Thermometer 33°.

HARTFORD, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind north; cloudy; snow fell to the depth of about one foot. Thermometer 32.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

Clearing up; six inches of snow fell; weather moderate.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind northwest; cloudy, but clearing up; only one inch of snow here. Thermometer 38°.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Wind northeast; cloudy, cold, and looks like snow.

The Snow and the Streets.

The scenes of twenty days ago are being reënacted throughout the city, with perhaps a little more *empressement*, for the snow is deeper this fall than the last one, and the plodding labor of the traveler and that of the industrious shoveler proportionally greater. This time, luckily, we have neither frost nor high wind, and this troublesome visitor is more easily disposed of, and possibly may remain a shorter time with us. The up-town cars got only as far as the depots on Thursday night, Harlem being completely cut off after 9 o'clock. The obstruction to the progress of the Second-avenue line in the narrow streets down town even was great, but was soon overcome. The Fourth-avenue line, strange to say, left their usual passengers in the lurch, running no cars at all during the day. Why this short line should break down in this fashion, it is difficult to understand. The only interpretation it admits of is to presume that it pays better to lay off for a day or two, waiting the effect of the cheap labors of the thaw. This may appear to be economy, but it is questionable if it prove so in the end. Passengers may choose to return the compliment by going a block out of their way and taking another line in future, by way of retaliation.

We may now prepare ourselves for a brief season of slush. Let us hope that it will be indeed brief, for unpleasant as it may be to wade through twelve inches of snow when it lies in that state of purity so precious to the poets, it is by far from being agreeable footing when it begins to look for the sewers.

In Brooklyn the heavy fall of snow on Thursday night had the effect of causing considerable damage by the breaking down of awnings in different parts of the city. The one in front of Mr. JOHN FISCHER'S meat store, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avenues, fell down with a crash; also that in front of WITPEN'S grocery, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street. Fortunately no person was injured. The awnings were of wood, very heavy and not properly supported. The city ordinance prohibits the erection of wooden structures of this kind, but it is never enforced.

The railroad cars made regular trips, but at longer intervals than usual. The snow-plows were put into requisition in the morning, and by noon the tracks were so well cleared that double teams were dispensed with and the trips were more regular.

Notice.

BROOKS' Broadway Bridge was carried away during the late thaw and flood, but he has now caused one to be erected on solid stone foundation. Ladies, children and gentlemen can pass from his boot and shoe store to the Metropolitan Hotel or the "Black Crook" in safety, without soiling their boots.—*Advertisement.*

We Pledge Our Reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great tonic and preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climate influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM M'F'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine.

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, is GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 26.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy

gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Ladies' Artic Gaiters and Rubbers, white satin and kid Slips and Gaiters, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Improved Wood Sewing-Machines, warranted in all respects, at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 255 Broadway.

A pleasing sensation is produced by DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF while being used for the cure of "a cold in the head," nervous headache, coughs, and the worst forms of CATARRH. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

BLOSSOM—LUDLAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM to GRACE P., daughter of Edward Ludlam, Esq.

DENSLOW—POLLOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the Rector, Rev. Wm. J. Frost, HOMER W. DENSLOW, of Savannah, Ga., to EMILY HEDGES, only daughter of E. Pollock, Esq., late of Wheeling, Va.

DUDLEY—WILEY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM J. DUDLEY, of New-York, to MARY WILEY, of Brooklyn.

OSGOOD—SCHENKBERG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, assisted by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, WILLIAM H. OSGOOD to MARIE EMILIE, daughter of Geo. W. Schenkberg.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, of diphtheria, in this City, at No. 20 University-place, SUE BOSTWICK, only daughter of John G. and Lucy Bostwick, aged 3 years and 4 months.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, of membranous croup, BESSIE HUNT, daughter of Richard and Thalia F. Brown, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 22 Hammond-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

BIXBY.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, LURA A., wife of Daniel Bixby, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 163 West 21st-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COFFEE.—On Friday, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, EDWIN JOSIAH, eldest son of Thomas H. and Hester M. Coffee, in the 3d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEVLIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 22, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, DANIEL DEVLIN, City Chamberlain, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also His Honor the Mayor, the Boards of the Common Council, and the heads of the various City Departments, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Thomas H. O'Connor, No. 13 West 10th-st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered and the body afterwards deposited temporarily in a vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

DRYBURGH.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, of apoplexy, JAMES R. DRYBURGH, late of the revenue service, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 133 Orchard-st., without further invitation.

GEISSE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA STEVENS, dearly beloved wife of William F. Geisse, and eldest daughter of the late Jas. H. Stevens.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 133 East 31st-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son, South Bergen, N. J., ALEXANDER J. C. HAMILTON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 18th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to East Chester.

LADD.—In Tarrytown, at the residence of her brother, Wm. F. Ladd, ELIZABETH LADD, after a long and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LOESCH.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 22, of malignant scarlet fever, HORACE H. LOESCH, son of R. C. and Fanny Loesch, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 P. M., from the house of his parents, on Brinkerhoff-st.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Feb. 22, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss FANNY C. SMITH, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the 2d-st. M. E. Church, near Avenue C, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STRATTON.—At his residence, No. 131 West 45th-st., on Wednesday night, Feb. 20, HENRY DWIGHT STRATTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence on Sunday, the 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The former and present students of Bryant, Stratton & Packard's Business College are requested to meet at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, preparatory to attending the funeral services.

TAYLOR.—At Christianstadt, on the Island of St. Croix, W. I., of consumption, on Thursday, Jan. 17, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, late of the firm of Halsey & Taylor, of Newark, N. J.

His remains were interred in the cemetery on that island at his special request.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Net assets Feb. 1, 1866		$14,112,349 85
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Premiums.		
Original first year	$2,207,274 70	
Renewals	2,938,275 48	$5,145,550 18
Interest		1,005,425 70
Rents	66,060 00	6,217,035 88
Total		$20,329,385 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death	$767,966 67	
Matured endowments	7,000 00	
Cash dividends.		
Additions to claims by death	$178,747 81	
Additions to matured endowments	3,028 00	
Post-mortem dividends	52,115 17	
Dividends used in payment of premiums	459,249 75	
Total dividends paid in cash during the year		693,140 73
Commissions		258,481 39
Paid for annuities		19,914 12
Paid for surrendered policies		164,675 10
Paid in liquidation of future commissions		438,405 78
Exchange, postage, advertising, taxes and medical examiners		137,767 46
Salaries and legal expenses		98,538 11
Printing and stationery and sundry office expenses		84,088 42
Office rent for real estate sinking fund		20,000 00
Profit and loss		49 98 — 2,690,028 76
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1867		$17,639,356 97
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,547,451 07	
Bonds and mortgages	10,097,309 60	
United States and New-York State Stocks, at cost	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,711 98	
Due from agents	53,716 57	$17,639,297 97
Add—		
Interest accrued but not due	$153,863 75	
Interest due and unpaid	3,6[illegible] 00	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	301,792 00	
Premiums in course of transmission	404,436 88	
Premiums deferred semi-annually and quarterly	809,374 81	$1,672,070 44
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1867		$19,311,367 41
Increase in net cash assets for the year		$3,526,947 12
THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:		
Total reserve at four per cent. interest, to reinsure outstanding policies and additions		$16,392,891 13
Claims ascertained but not yet due		83,446 28
Premiums paid in advance		39,551 37
Net surplus		2,795,478 63
Gross assets as above		$19,311,367 41

From the undivided surplus, as stated above ($2,795,478 63) a dividend has this day been declared to policy-holders, available on the anniversaries of the dates of issue in the present year.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued during the year	15,258 policies, insuring	$53,480,330 00
Restored	414 policies, insuring	1,395,100 00
Total issued during the year	15,672 policies, insuring	$54,875,430 00
At Risk Feb. 1, 1866	25,797 policies, insuring	83,413,933 00
	41,469	$138,289,363 00
DEDUCT:		
Dead, matured, surrendered, forfeited, &c	2,831 policies, insuring	8,814,645 00
In force Jan. 31, 1867	38,638 policies, insuring	129,474,718 00
And dividend additions on existing policies		17,429,015 61
Total amount insured Jan. 31, 1867		$146,903,733 61
Increase during the year	12,841 policies, insuring	$46,060,785 00

I have carefully examined the foregoing statements, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	William H. Popham,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William A. Haines,
William Moore,	Ezra Wheeler,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Seymour L. Husted,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Martin Bates,	David Hoadley,
William Betts,	Henry A. Smythe,
John Wadsworth,	William V. Brady,
Alfred Edwards,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Oliver H. Palmer,	George S. Coe,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Wm. K. Strong,
Sam'l M. Cornell,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Lucius Robinson,	John E. Develin,
Wellington Clapp,	Alonzo Child,
W. Smith Brown,	Francis Skiddy,
Richard Patrick,	Henry E. Davies,
Alex. W. Bradford,	Richard A. McCurdy.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, } Counsel.

MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has a large and commodious suite of rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he will be, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every person complaining with consumption, or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the charge is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell how far the lungs are gone, and what part is affected; if it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulceration of the throat, and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of medicines at his Rooms, which can be purchased there.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., General Wholesale Agents for New-York City. Sold, also, by Druggists, generally.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent, No. 56 Cedar-st.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND partial deafness positively and permanently cured by Dr. HARTLEY, No. 306 West 43d-st. Patients received for one month from this date. No fee for consultation and examination.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR GENUINE POPULAR MEDICINES AT H. T. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hermann*, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at [illegible] A. M.; at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, [illegible] A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M. Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:15 A. M. The mails for France via Brest and Havre, per steamer *St. Laurent*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 7 A. M.; and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Feb. 22, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, [illegible] P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following promissory note, the transfer and payment of which has been stopped by the Court of Common Pleas, and is now in possession of David Kaufman & Co.: Note dated Jan. [illegible], 1867, made by Simon Reichenbach, and indorsed by William Brunner & Co. for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and payable at three months after date. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT DOOR USE, FROM $20. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25. Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c. S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—CHINA DINNER SETS, 140 pieces, $35, worth $50; Decorated Dinner Sets, 161 pieces, $75, worth $125; China Dinner Plates, $4 per dozen; China Breakfast Cups, [illegible]; Glassware, Plated ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., at great inducements. HADLEY'S, HADLEY'S, No. 309 4th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,

Complete, with Notes, Comments, Various Readings, Parallel Passages and Practical Remarks. Large 12mo. Extra Cloth.

Printed on Laid Paper.

Price ... $2.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Publishers, New-York.

THE MOST CHARMING BOOK

Ever written for children.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD; AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF MEN AND ANIMALS.

By JEAN MACE.

Translated from the French by Mrs. GATTY. First American edition, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price $2.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

AUTHOR'S AMERICAN EDITION OF "DICKENS."

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, in connection with HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, are the only publishers in America of the works of Charles Dickens [illegible] manuscript [illegible] them in America, in *Harper's Weekly*, and T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in book form [illegible] thousands of dollars, Charles Dickens having been paid five thousand dollars in gold for the advance proof-sheets of his last work, "Our Mutual Friend," [illegible] works.

Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, take great pleasure in announcing to the American public their new Author's American Edition of the COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. The publication of which was commenced by them in February, 1867, and will be continued until the entire set is completed. This edition will contain over Five Hundred Illustrations, [illegible] will be printed in the best manner, [illegible] double-columned page, from clear and plain type, being large enough for [illegible]. This edition will be suitable for the parlor-table, sitting-room, library, and [illegible] will be the cheapest, as well as the best illustrated in the country.

THE FOLLOWING IS NOW READY:

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. With Forty-two Illustrations. From Original Designs by Marcus Stone. One volume, octavo, green paper cover. Price $1; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title and profile head of Dickens, in gold on side, price $1 25.

WILL BE ISSUED IN MARCH:

DAVID COPPERFIELD. With twenty-five full page illustrations, from original designs by H. K. Browne. One volume, [illegible] green paper cover, price $1; or bound in green morocco cloth, [illegible] price $1 25.

All the other volumes will be issued in rapid succession, and in the same style.

NEW "NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete in five large octavo volumes, of near four thousand pages. [illegible]

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By William Howitt. [illegible]

NEW "NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, BOZ. Complete in Seven large Octavo Volumes, of over Six Thousand pages. [illegible] Price $20.

The above books are for sale by all Booksellers, and are published and for sale at the Cheapest Book-house in the World to buy or send for any kind of books.

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Copies of either edition of the above books will be sent at once, to any one, free of postage, on receipt of the advertised price of the edition wanted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.—We take this method of informing the members of the trade whose orders for INGEMISCO remain unfilled, that, owing to the great demand the first edition was ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED five days after issue, and we shall not be able to fill orders until the 25th inst., when the SECOND EDITION will be ready. [illegible] all orders will be promptly attended to.

BLELOCK & CO., Publishers, No. 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. No. 2 CONTAINS:

- I.—Chilblains.
- II.—The Influence of Different Climates on Invalids.
- III.—Croup (to Mothers.)
- IV.—Our Quacks (Second Paper.)
- V.—Narrative of a Health-Seeker.
- VI.—Druggists' Mistakes.

And many other articles of importance to everybody. Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Editor, No. 36 Clinton-place, New-York. [illegible] AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY and NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY, [illegible]

PART 60 REBELLION RECORD, BEING PART I., VOL. 10.

Illustrated with fine steel portraits of PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON and BREVET BRIG.-GEN. JAMES A. SKIN. Price 60 cents.

This day published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

*.*Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. BY MISS THACKERAY, author of "Village on the Cliff," and daughter of William M. Thackeray, the author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," &c., is published this day by F. A. BRADY, [illegible] and all Booksellers. One large duodecimo volume, paper cover, price $1; or $1 50 in cloth. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Samuel Downing, the Last Soldier of the Revolution.

The Albany *Journal* gives the following sketch of SAMUEL DOWNING, who died as already announced, at his home near Northville, in Saratoga County, on Monday, Feb. 19:

"He was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 30, 1761. He was therefore in the 106th year of his age when he died—his precise age being 105 years, 2 months and 21 days. He entered the army of the Revolution when he was 16. To do so he left his employer (in New-Hampshire) without leave. On his first application he was refused, but he soon found a recruiting officer who took him, notwithstanding his youth and diminutive stature. This was just after the surrender of BURGOYNE.

He entered into the service with great spirit and enthusiasm. He may not have understood all the great issues involved in the contest, but he served as faithfully and fought as bravely as those who did. Much of his time was spent in the valley of the Mohawk, guarding trains and fighting Indians and Tories. But he was also with the army on the Hudson, and took part in the memorable siege of Yorktown. He continued in the service until the close of the war; and 'e'en down to old age' it was his chief delight to discourse about WASHINGTON, whom he had often seen, and the joy of the people when peace was declared and the nation's liberties achieved.

At the close of the war he returned to New-Hampshire, settled upon a farm in Antrim, and soon afterward married Miss EUNICE GEORGE, two years his junior, with whom he lived in perfect accord until [illegible]. She was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom preceded her to the tomb. He took possession of the farm where he died in 1794. It was then a trackless wilderness. The first son was born in [illegible], and the last in 1811. The latter is the happy father of thirteen children. Three of his sons served through the late war in the Union army, and one of the daughters is, or was recently, a teacher of freedmen at Norfolk, Va.; so that patriot blood still runs in the veins of the family. The mother of these three boys was reluctant to consent to have them all go to the field; but the old patriot insisted, and nothing loth, they did what their grandfather desired rather than what their mother preferred. During the war it was his chief pleasure to hear of Union victories, and to keep note of the battles in which the boys were engaged. He prayed to live until peace came back to the country, and he was gratified, although he was disappointed in another wish, that he might see JEFF. DAVIS hung.

Mr. DOWNING was something of a politician. He would always vote, and always voted on the side of freedom and justice. He gave his first vote for WASHINGTON and his last for LINCOLN; and in recounting his political experience, he was always sure to say that he did not vote for BUCHANAN.

As his age would indicate, he was a man of an iron constitution; the result of regular habits and a religious life. Both himself and wife were exemplary members of the Methodist Church, and his bible was his constant companion. He was always cheerful—looking at everything pleasantly, and suffering nothing to worry or disturb him. His grand-children were his playmates, and contributed greatly to the joy of his old age.

Although a temperate man, he was not a teetotaller. He took a glass of liquor occasionally, but was never intoxicated. He had not a very high opinion of the quality of the rum of the present day, and thought if what people drank was as pure as that made in the good old times, there would be less evil resulting from the habit. He also used tobacco, and tea was his favorite beverage. We are afraid some of our dietarian friends will be disappointed at this revelation of Mr. DOWNING's habits. Whisky occasionally and tobacco and tea all the time, and yet lived to 105 years! This is not the modern theory. But perhaps if he had used neither he might have lived to a hundred and fifty!"

The Southern Reconstruction Plan—Action of the Alabama Legislature.

The Committee upon Federal Relations, of the Alabama Legislature, to which was referred the Southern scheme for reconstruction, reported on the 18th inst., and their report was unanimously concurred in. The Committee reported that it was inexpedient to act in reference to either of the propositions. The report, which is very brief, says:

"The Committee entertain high respect for the eminent authority from which the proposition under consideration has emanated; and they have given the subject that serious and calm consideration which its importance demands. And while they stand ready to compromise the unfortunate differences existing between the Federal and State Governments upon equitable and Constitutional principles, and are willing to yield all that should be demanded of an honorable people, yet they are unable to perceive any sound and valid reason why this General Assembly should submit the proposition referred to the Congress of the United States."

FINANCIAL.

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Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
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Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

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TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 916, 847, 98, 439, 641, 291, 309, 841, 915, 643, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 33 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110¾	110⅞	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	110¾	110⅞	July, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111½	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅞	109⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 " new, '65.	106¼	106½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered.	97¾	98¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupon.....	101½	101¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold............	138½	138⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111¼
August, 7-30.....	105⅝	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111¼

We keep on hand a supply of
NEW 5-20 BONDS
to give in exchange for all issues of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.
VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK, } General Partners.
R. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, former stockholders of the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, a Joint Stock Association, organized under the general laws of the State of New-York, under which all stockholders are held individually liable as far as they are able to pay, hereby give notice of having disposed of their stock in said Company, with all right, title and interest therein; and that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, its officers or employes, contracted after the date of such sale, as entered opposite their respective names:

J. ELLIOTT CONDIT, New-York—Jan. 24, 1867.
WARREN SHERWOOD, New-York—Jan. 31, 1867.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York—Jan. 14, 1867.
J. H. MERWIN, Bergen, N. J.—Feb. 12, 1867.
D. O. SHERMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
A. ALTMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 11, 1866.
J. N. MATHEWS, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
HALLAM ELDREDGE, Binghamton—Dec. 1, 1866.
ELIPHALET N. GILLESPY, Binghamton—Jan. 30, 1867.
ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester—Feb. 10, 1867.
IRA T. ALDRICH, Lockport—Jan. 17, 1867.
SIDNEY A. STEVENS, Brockport—Jan. 29, 1867.
G. K. ROGERS, Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
BENNETT BROS., Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
JAMES MIX, JR., Albany—Oct. 16, 1866.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Utica—Nov. 3, 1866.
H. J. WOOD, Utica—Feb. 10, 1867.
JOHN BANKER, Schenectady—Feb. 8, 1867.
CHARLES ASHLEY, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
ASHLEY & PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
Z. C. PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 16, 1866.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Ogdensburgh—Jan. 4, 1867.
GEO. S. T. NEWELL, Providence—Nov. 17, 1866.
M. M. MERRIMAN, Hartford—Oct. 15, 1867.
S. WOODRUFF, Hartford—Aug. 24, 1866.
J. H. BOWEN, Chicago—Jan. 26, 1867.
GEORGE BEADLE, Syracuse—Feb. 12, 1867.
W. V. MOSS, Cincinnati—Oct. 16, 1867.
JOHN CINAMON, Cincinnati—Oct. 17, 1867.
S. R. VAN DUSEN, Canastota—Jan. 9, 1867.
DANIEL HUGUS, Pittsburgh—Jan. 18, 1867.
PAUL H. HOCKE, Pittsburgh—Jan. 25, 1867.
GEORGE DOELTZ & BRO., Detroit—Jan. 26, 1867.
JOSEPH CURTISS, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.
JOHN E. MOREY, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, O. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &C.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON,

(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 3 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.
JAMES H. MEETSER, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of these well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R., issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend, under very favorable auspices, an established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.
F. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of LYNSON Y. CLARKE alive, or a liberal reward will be paid for such information as will lead to his recovery. He left his place of business Feb. 5. Is 39 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thin face, blue eyes, bald, whiskers all round, slightly gray at the sides, moustache, light brown hair; had on black cap, pepper-and-salt business suit, aqua scutem overcoat, very thick shoes and rubber overshoes. $50 for his body if dead. S. X. CLARKE, at the office of C. D. Newman, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

COKE $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by GRAPSEE & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 14th-st. [illegible]

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant Morocco, Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the detection of the person who procured the certification of a forged check of T. L. Taylor & Reed, on the Hanover National Bank, for $14,406 12. Apply at the bank.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20, $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:

1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $350, cost $900.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $350, cost $900.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy, $225, cost $400.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy, $200, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $100, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $85, cost $125.
For sale separately if desired.

Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 118th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Congress of the United States, have adopted the following Resolutions, and Rules and Regulations, to be observed by Architects on submitting plans for a fire-proof building, to be erected for a Post-office and United States Courts, in the City of New-York:

Resolved, That all Architects desiring to compete for the plan to be adopted by this Commission, for the erection and building of a Post-office and Court rooms for the United States Courts, in the City of New-York, be requested to furnish plans to this Commission for the purpose aforesaid, and that the following are the conditions and rules to be observed by such architects:

1st—The plans to be upon a uniform scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, and at least one exterior perspective drawing to the same scale.
2d—To be free from coloring, except so far as may be necessary to indicate materials used. Elevations and sections may be tinted in India ink or sepia.
3d—To be accompanied by outline specifications and approximate estimates in detail.
4th—Special reference must be had to the subject of acoustics, heating and ventilation.
5th—The material of the exterior to be of white marble, except as to first floor, which is to be estimated both for marble and iron.
6th—Plans and estimates to be submitted to the Commissioner's at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REQUISITES FOR THE BUILDING.

To be three stories and an attic in height above the basement; a separate estimate to be made for sub-cellar. Basement and first floor to be used entirely as a Post-office.

Second and third floor to be divided as follows, viz.:

1st—Six rooms for United States District-Attorney, assistants and clerks	2d floor.
2d—Three rooms for United States Marshal	2d floor.
3d—One room for Circuit Court, at least 30 by 45	2d floor.
4th—One room for District Court, at least 30 by 45	2d floor.
5th—One room for District Court Judges' Chambers	2d floor.
6th—One room for Circuit Court Judges' Chambers	2d floor.
7th—Two rooms for Circuit Court Clerk and Records	2d floor.
8th—Two rooms for District Court Clerk and Records	2d floor.
9th—One room for Grand Jury	3d floor.
10th—One room for arbitration	3d floor.
11th—Two rooms for Referees of Circuit and District Courts	3d floor.
12th—One room for District-Attorney's Records	2d floor.
13th—Four extra rooms, if required, for United States District-Attorney and Marshal	3d floor.
14th—Two rooms for Janitor	3d floor.

All other rooms in 2d and 3d stories and attic will be required for Post-office purposes.

All the above to be accompanied with the necessary wash-rooms, wardrobes, water-closets, &c.

As many tanks in the upper story as may be required to furnish a constant and sufficient supply of water throughout the building.

As many safes and iron vaults as may be required in the basement and each story of the building.

All unnecessary and inappropriate ornamentation to be avoided.

All plans and estimates to be presented, as aforesaid, sealed, and addressed to JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman of the Commission, at the Mayor's Office of the City of New-York, with the name of the architect.

Resolved, That the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be paid to the Architect whose plan shall be approved of and adopted by the Commission; that such Architect be recommended by the Commission as Superintendent in the erection of said building, in accordance with the terms of a contract to be entered into hereafter by said Architect and the United States, or the lawfully constituted authorities thereof for that purpose; that he be paid and receive a commission as follows: 5 per cent. on $250,000, 3 per cent. on $250,000, 2 per cent. on balance of the amount of expenditure and cost of erecting said building.

Resolved, That the sum of Three Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan shall be reported upon and adopted by the Commission as second in merit: that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan may be determined by the Commission as third in merit; and that the sum of One Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan may be pronounced by the Commission to be fourth in merit.

Resolved, That the next Ten whose plans may be pronounced respectively by this Commission as most deserving of merit, be classified in Two Divisions of five each, and that the First Division be paid Five Hundred Dollars each, and that the Second Division be paid Three Hundred Dollars each.

Resolved, That this Commission reserve the right of rejecting all plans proposed and submitted to it.

Resolved, That all plans for which premiums shall be awarded, be retained as the property of the United States, and that all other plans be returned to the Architects who submitted them.

Resolved, That Architects are requested to apply to JAMES KELLY, Postmaster, Secretary of the Commission, at the Post-Office, for the proposals, surveys and maps.

The foregoing is approved.
ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.
O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor; JAMES KELLY, Postmaster;
SAM'L G. COURTNEY, U. S. Att'y, South. Dist., N. Y.; JONATHAN STURGES, Pres't Chamber of Commerce;
JACKSON S. SHULTZ, MOSES TAYLOR,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CHARLES H. ROGERS.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman of Commission.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal. [illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1, Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2, Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3, Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4, Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5, Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6, Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7, Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8, Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & BALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS
IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

LORIMER-ST.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.
Nos. 24 AND 26 RUSH-ST., NEAR WYTHE-AV.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.
No. 108 DUFFIELD-ST.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.
HEWES-ST.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.
PENN-ST.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.
BEDFORD-AV.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
SPENCER-ST.—West side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
DEKALB-AV.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.
HOWARD-AV.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.
BUTLER-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
HOWARD-AV.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.
BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.
SARATOGA-AV.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.
HOPKINSON-AV.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.

Terms, which will be easy, at sale.

For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

By order of the Supreme Court, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY
on the northeast corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, in 78th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 104th, 105th and 53d sts, 4th, 8th and 11th avs.,
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
78TH-ST.—10 lots south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.
89TH-ST.—2 lots on north side, 82 feet east of 11th-av.
90TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 82 feet east of 4th-av.
104TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
105TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots on 104th and 105th sts. are finely located, ground level and entirely free from rock.
53D-ST.—2 lots south side, 32 feet east of Madison-av.
4TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 89th-st.
8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, about 25 feet south of 116th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 78th-st.

The above described lots are all well located and in those sections of the City where property is most rapidly enhancing in value.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE stockholders of the Oswego Falls Peat Company, and of the Board of Trustees of said Company, all the real estate of said Company, consisting of about 300 acres of land at Oswego Falls, Oswego County, N. Y., and all the other property and assets of said Company, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 27th February inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For description of property, list of assets, &c., bills receivable, &c., &c., terms, &c., apply to JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Counselor at Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

By order of the Trustees.
JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOT ON THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY—The valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwest corner of Bowery and Bond-st., known as No. 330 Bowery. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with under-cellar on the corner, and two three-story brick dwelling-houses on the rear of the lot, fronting on and known as Nos. 54 and 56 Bond-st. Lot 25 feet 11 inches by 107 feet 2 inches.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.—MONDAY, Feb. 25.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY—36 LOTS ON 8TH-AV., SACKETT, PRESIDENT, CARROLL AND 1ST STS., 8TH WARD, BROOKLYN.—This property is located in one of the most beautiful sections in the vicinity of Prospect Park; on high grade, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, together with the grand plaza and illuminated fountain at the park entrance. The property in this locality is nearly all bought up for building purposes, and many elegant first-class private residences are now in progress of erection. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No [illegible] Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. N. H. CHAMBERLAINE WILL officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 25th-st., which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING—*Repentance and Conversion*. In the EVENING, lecture to young men on books of fact and of fiction. THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., will lecture before Lee Literary Association in this Church. Subject—*Half Way Through the Nineteenth Century*. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by THOMAS COCHRAN, Jr., Esq. Subject—*The Young Man of To-day; His Want and his Work*. Young men and the public generally invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

HELL, WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT IS, will be the subject of a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. C. AGER, in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) at the same place, at 10½. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., preaches to young men, by request of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Young men and the public generally invited.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach the sixth of the course of sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas House.

ABRAHAM JAMES, ESQ., THROUGH whose mediumship the celebrated Chicago artesian well was discovered, relates his experience as a medium before Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. G. HOLLAND discourses upon *The Divinity Resident in all Humanity*, at 7½ o'clock. Conference 3 P. M. The public invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3D-AV.—Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, on *The Mission of Suffering*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Ways Some Young Men Adopt to Serve Satan*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Evening service, at 7½ o'clock. *The Law of Mental, Moral and Local Association, and No such Thing as Forgetting Anything.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Prisons and Prison Scenes of New Testament*, first sermon. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY for the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will be held on SUNDAY, 24th. Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. F. HILDRETH will address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible class at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.—the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Rev. Prof. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, at 7½ P. M.

THE LITTLE STONE.—THE CHURCH OF Mount Zion worships in the University, Washington-square. Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Nature and Location of the Kingdom of God.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*Signs of Union.* For the evening—*New Wine in Old Bottles.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. REID having accepted the call to the Pastorate of this Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING 10½ o'clock and 7½ EVENING. Communion Service 3 o'clock afternoon. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE PRAYING BAND.—F. R. ANDERSON, Leader, will conduct the services in the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner Lexington-av. and 52d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. All are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening through the week except Saturday. Baptizing on Sunday evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 3 P. M.—*Ought the President to be Impeached?* Progressive Conference at 7½ P. M. Dr. LAZARUS makes the opening address upon *Spontaneous Creation.* General discussion afterward.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THERE will be two sermons at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Class meetings, at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL ADDRESS the Medical Students' Christian Union, at the New-England Congregational Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ P. M.

AT EBBETT HALL—MISS LIZZIE DOTEN will give her closing lectures before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CARLETON-AV., BROOKLYN.—CHAPlain FRENCH, Freedmen's Bureau, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. G. L. TAYLOR's) on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

AGAIN ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON Popular Lecture, (3½ o'clock,) Argus Hall, No. 630 Broadway, near Houston-st. SUNDAY, to gentlemen only.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M.

ARE UNIVERSALISTS INFIDELS?—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING at the church corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Moses and Washington.*

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED,
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, on this 22d day of February, 1867, the copartnership heretofore existing under style of ATWOOL, WHARTON & CLARK, is dissolved by mutual consent.
H. C. ATWOOL,
R. S. WHARTON,
A. S. CLARK.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.
FEB. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, under the name of ASHE & HAGAN, is dissolved from this date by mutual consent.
W. F. ASHE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1867. HENRY HAGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SCHRIEFER & HARRENBERG is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LEASE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—Stock consisting of parasols and fancy goods; business well established; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 809 Broadway, near 12th-st., west side. Proprietor going into the manufacturing business.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A carpenter's shop for sale; one of the best stands down town; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at shop No. 133 West Broadway, between 9 and 5 o'clock, or at No. 609 Washington-st., between 7 and 9 P. M.

$8,000 TO $10,000—A PARTNER WANTED (either active or silent) with this amount in an established Broadway retail business. Address D. G., Box No. 1,130 New-York Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by VIBBARD, [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 204 East 33d-st., first door east of 3d-av., lower side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A first-class family by a woman who understands English and French cooking. Inquire or direct to M. R., No. 3 Carll-st., corner of Van Brunt, South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 153 East 46th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook and bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st.; has good City reference.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children and assist with chamber work. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is good cook, washer, ironer, &c.; also two active small girls. Can be seen at American Employ Institute, 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—WORK BY A DRESSMAKER UNcommonly skillful in cutting and fitting in the most approved style; accustomed to the nicest work; first-class families. Address DRESSMAKER, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE at No. 142 West 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and willing; City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation as porter in any business; can write a fair hand, and is not afraid to work; can give good reference. Address BROOKS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

REPORTORIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience desires a position as reporter upon some Western daily or weekly paper. Address REPORTER, Office *Soldiers' Friend.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A JOB COMPOSItor and a Job Pressman who have always been used to the finest kinds of work. Those possessed of originality in style of execution, expeditious and reliable in every emergency, will hear of good inducements by addressing H. H. RAYMOND, Lock Box 281, Cincinnati. Single gentlemen preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; understands both; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DRUG-STORE IN the country; must be well acquainted with the business and understand putting up prescriptions. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,564 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE, a young man to put up and pack country orders. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,564 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GLASS STAINER in a neighboring city. Apply to M. M. PACKER, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY BETWEEN 15 AND 18 years. Apply at Union Hat Association, French's Hotel.

HORSE-BREAKER WANTED ON A gentleman's place, near the City; a man who thoroughly understands breaking horses to the saddle. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with references.

$75 PER MONTH TO ONE GOOD AGENT in each county in the United States to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-lines. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 149 Broadway, New-York, Room 3.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE BLELAFLIN, JOHN J. DONALDSON, EDWARD F. EAMES and HORACE BLELAFLIN, JR., Plaintiffs, *against* JAMES C. HARNETT, Defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Complaint not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred and nine dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.
DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. I. R. 50c. stamp canceled.]
f16-law-6wS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvents' estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, DEC. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS CLENEN, late of the City of New-York, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, within three months from the date of this notice to the subscriber, at No. 334 West 12th-st. DEBORAH CLENEN,
Dated Feb. 14, 1867. Administratrix.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner........Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.........S. Samuels.......Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....S. Van Sice.......Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner........Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA, Thompson..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Harrington..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Grace..........SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Cutting..........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Grogan..........SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA, Munroe..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith....SATURDAY, March 2
BRITANNIA, Laird..........SATURDAY, March 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Feb. 23
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY......Feb. 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY......Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY......Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY......Mar. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Feb. 20
TARIFA..........Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., Saturday, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHICAGO, for Liverpool, will please be on board at Pier No. 37 East River, THIS EVENING. Letters will be received at the office of the undersigned till 6 o'clock P. M. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Feb. 25 | MONDAY..........March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA..........BARTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Owing to the 22d of February being a close holiday, the Brazil Mail steamer SOUTH AMERICA will sail SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.
Owing to the 22d of February being a close holiday the departure of the Brazil steamer SOUTH AMERICA is postponed to SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 339 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27
THURSDAY	May 16	THURSDAY	June 6
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER..........April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........April 26
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $334 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green. N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
"LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES."
The undersigned would call attention to PAIGE'S "PATENT LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE," now extensively applied to the boilers of steamers as a compliance with law.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, SOLE AGENT, NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 48 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on West 18th-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 25x50; lot, 25x100. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Independent walls. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 93 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 39th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $42,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ONE of the most complete establishments in this City; house 30 feet wide, built in the most substantial manner for the present owner's occupancy, and to be sold on account of his changing his residence. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PLOT OF ground in the centre of the City, on a wide street, having a front of 150 feet by 98.9 in depth; terms easy. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND under-cellar modern brick house for sale, near 3d-av., at Harlem, very cheap. Price, $8,000. Apply to office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway, or JOHN RAMSEY, 5th house west of 3d-av., 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in first-rate order; all modern improvements; location best in New-York. For particulars, address G., Box No. 4,349 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 115 Crosby-st.; lot about 22x50. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, 20x78, north side 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. H. BARTHOLMEW, 84 Marion, or 49 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with attic and basement, situated Nos. 19 and 21 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. R. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 3 2 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., opposite the Central Park. Two lots on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BOND-ST., three stories; offices in rear, &c. Apply at No. 116 Centre-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACTORY NEAR ATlantic Dock. United States Real Estate Exchange, No. 98 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 633 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, NORTHWEST CORner of Park-av. and 38th-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—OAK DESKS, tables, &c., made to order, and of a very superior workmanship. Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Ratland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27, 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to S. C. Keys. Removed No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A delightful country residence, commanding a fine view of the Sound, town and country, about one mile from the depot; thirty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation; pears and apple orchard, [illegible] of the best varieties of fruit; also a vineyard of [illegible] grapes. House large, newly painted, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c. Also [illegible] horses and carriage, cows, [illegible] and a general assortment of farming implements. There is on the place a good ice-house well filled, smoke-house, carriage-house, two good barns and cattle-sheds, also gardener's cottage, built last Autumn. Everything about the place in good condition. For further information apply by letter or on the premises (agents need not apply) to JOHN SLOANE, on the Cove Road, Stamford, Conn.

FRUIT AND MILK FARM FOR SALE,
AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., containing about 90 acres, 8 acres apple orchard, and 5 acres of pear, peach and plum orchard in bearing; about 4 acres Lawton blackberries and one acre with grapes. The farm is well adapted for fruit of all kinds, and is only 40 miles from New-York. The dwelling contains 12 rooms, and is in good order. A fine lawn, well shaded, surrounds the house. The out-buildings are numerous and in fair order. The railroad from Danbury to New-York, now building, will pass through one corner of the farm, and the depot will be within one mile. To Bedford Station, Harlem Railroad, is 3 miles. Price, $13,000. Address W. R. F., Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.
The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Baylis Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT BUILDING lots and houses for sale at Ravenswood, L. I.
On the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.
A front of eight hundred feet front on the river with, water grant and dock.
And two hundred desirable building lots in the centre of the village.
Also, several houses fronting the river.
For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT NORWALK, CONN.—A fine large house, in complete order, supplied with gas, water, furnace, and range; location beautiful, and in every respect most desirable; six acres of ground, finely diversified; excellent gardens, an abundance of fruit, never-failing springs, and well of soft water; forest trees and evergreen hedges; extensive view of the town and country, of the islands and Sound; within five minutes' walk to horse-cars, and eight minutes' drive to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price reasonable and terms easy. If not sold soon will be rented, furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND SHORE, AT Orienta, Westchester County, N. Y., a finely improved country residence, with ten or twenty acres of land. The house is large and of modern construction, handsomely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The grounds are shaded by forest trees of large growth and great beauty, and there is also an abundance of fine fruit in the garden and grounds. The stable accommodations are ample and the bathing facilities unsurpassed. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR TO lease for a term of years, a fine large mansion in a beautiful and healthy town in Massachusetts, seven hours from this City and two from Boston, and one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot; house in centre of village, on main street; has 21 rooms, with every convenience, and is in good order. There is one acre of land covered with the best of fruit. It is well calculated for first-class Summer boarders, or for a select school, or an infirmary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from from foot of Cortlandt-st.—90 acres; 10 acres in wood 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place, if desired. Apply to
I. G. PEARSON, No. 3 Wall-st., or to
WM. I. PAULDING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE AND about one acre of ground, at Bronxville, Westchester County, 18 miles from New-York, ¼ of a mile from Harlem Railroad station; school and church near; there is a stable on the premises; commutation by Harlem Railroad seven times daily; possession 1st April; terms satisfactory. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, 42 miles from New-York, and a few minutes walk from the depot of the New South Side Railroad, a neat new cottage frame house, two-story, with attic and cellar, built in the most substantial manner. There are four acres of land attached, with kitchen-garden, outbuildings, &c. Price $1,760. Possession April 1. Apply or address JOSEPH KILLEY, Islip, Suffolk Co., Long Island.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 25x100, No. [illegible] Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; this house is on the Park, the handsomest location in Jersey City, and will be sold for $[illegible]; property so situated built now, would cost about $25,000; terms easy. Apply as above.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for sale; situated in the pleasantest part of the town, and within six minutes' walk of depot; house is modern in style, with French roof and 12 rooms; gas, heater, stationary wash-tubs, &c., &c.; fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A beautiful residence containing 14 rooms, with two acres of ground attached; five minutes from the depot of N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at No. 260 Broadway, New-York, and of P. BUTLER, Greenwich, Conn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale in the best part of the town; abundance of fruit and fine shade; house modern, roomy and convenient, with gas throughout; five minutes walk from depot.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with or without furniture; four miles above Central Park, near Harlem Railroad Station and horse cars; 13 rooms, bath and furnace; good stable; near two acres land well stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 283 Front-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—Four lots on corner, with large four-story building, near river and railroad. For terms and particulars address CHARLES STEARNS, No. 338 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, 196 acres, 21 miles from New-York, between New-Jersey Central and New-Jersey Railroads; good buildings, well fruited and very productive. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 68 acres, in the town of Yonkers, half mile from depot at Tuckahoe, H. R. R., in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBERY, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 20 acres, within one mile of depot; large house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., or of BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FARM AT PEEKSKILL, 32½ ACRES, for sale or exchange for house and lot in Jersey City or Hoboken. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

A CRY FOR HELP AT HOME.

The distress in this City has reached appalling proportions. Fifteen thousand persons, usually self-supporting, are now on the relief list of this Association. Having no work, their savings exhausted, their furniture and clothing pawned and sold until they have no more to pawn or sell, there is nothing between thousands and starvation but charitable aid. The Association is doing its utmost for their assistance; but the receipts, though large as ordinary, are not in the ratio of the increased destitution, nor yet with the high rents and enormous cost of living, so that suffering is inevitable without enlarged contributions.

The managers had hoped that the late favorable weather, with a few special solicitations for funds, would render an appeal unnecessary. But in this they have been disappointed. Stern Winter is upon us with increased rigor and destitution, and the calls for help are most touching and imperative. Such being the facts, shall our City, so far famed for deeds of mercy, allow its own poor to suffer unrelieved? It cannot be that our humane and considerate citizens, so quick to hear distant appeals, will close their ears to the piteous cries of distress at their own doors.

In a few weeks the activities of the opening Spring will relieve the pressure, so that most of those aided will probably never need it again. Meanwhile, as the present temporary necessity must be met, will not those who have given, add to their former bounty, and those who have not given, rejoice in the privilege of helping their suffering brethren? Every dollar thus contributed will be economically distributed, without expense, by the four hundred gratuitous visitors of the NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., to Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., to R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 39 Bible House; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
In behalf of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $20,000. The brick houses will sell separately for $8,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $5,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 299 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. R. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built three-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET, IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, CAN BE FOUND IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL JUNE 1. SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE SUNDAY NEWS.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, ON THE PARK, A first-class large house, furnished or unfurnished; lot 60 by 300, with stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.
Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 160 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also,
A COTTAGE, with ten rooms, pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school.
JAMES G. REED, at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 92 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson River, a mile and a half north of Poughkeepsie, on the Hyde Park Road. The house is large, furnished throughout, and supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences. Ice-house well stocked, and the ground surpassed by few for beauty and convenience. Can be rented for the Summer months or a year. For particulars apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or address Post-office Drawer, No. 46 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property: Stores Nos. 40 Water, 30 Water, 38 Front, 10 Broadway, 16 James-slip, 189 South, 34 Warren, (lower part,) 65 Pine and 164 Greenwich sts.; houses Nos. 121 West 19th-st. and 74 University-place, (for a term of years, for business purposes;) offices in Nos. 60 and 63 Wall-st., 68 Broadway and 4 Hanover-st. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

TO LEASE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 314 5th-av., next to the southwest corner of 32d-st. House, 25 by 66 feet, exclusive of butler's pantry. Parlors and hall frescoed; five large mirrors, gas chandeliers, curtain cornices, &c., go with the house. For terms and permit to view the premises, apply to F. W. LASAK, No. 520 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, FIVE STORIES, basement and sub-cellar on the northeast corner Broome and Crosby sts., 23x100 feet; well lighted and ventilated; 14 windows to each floor; plain view from Broadway; in perfect order, hatchway, &c.; would dispose of a lease on this building; nine years unexpired.
A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET IN ORANGE—A FURNISHED house; it has hot and cold baths, hot air furnace and gas, with a good stable and plenty of fruit; situated on one of the best streets in Orange, and within three minutes walk from the depot. Address H., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 63 West 29th-st., consisting of two rooms and two bedrooms; water and gas; can be seen Fridays and Saturdays from 2 to 4. Inquire of W. BOGARDUS, No. 137 Cedar-st., or in the evening at No. 64 West 20th-st.; rent, $600.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

CANAL-ST. STORES TO LEASE—NO. 323, near Arnold's; No. 387, near People's Bank; No. 505, corner of Renwick-st.; this corner is first-rate for clothing, grocery or commission business. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best location in the City; possession of one immediately if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY LARGE and commodious house, with about 70 acres of land; barn, carriage-house and outbuildings; three miles from Port Richmond. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE TWO BROWN-STONE FOUR-story high-stoop houses Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be let together or separate. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 68 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, house No. 28 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; containing billiard room; occupied by owner; $350 per month furnished. T. J. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—IN THE neighborhood of the St. Nicholas, occupied for some time by clothiers; possession given immediately. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON, a house, stable and 3½ acres of land; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 25x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story brown stone, in the pleasantest location in the City, fronting a park. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 22 East 13th-st.; seen only with permits. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, No. 11 West Washington-place. Inquire of T. W. BURKE, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—ON FULTON-ST., FOUR FINE light lofts, with steam power. Apply to WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building, No. 234 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET, IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, CAN BE FOUND IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL JUNE 1. SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE SUNDAY NEWS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchasing a neat cottage house (7 or 8 rooms) with garden attached, in a quiet village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. J. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for man and wife only, below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, (no children;) west side, above 14th-st., preferred. Address, with terms, &c., WARNOCK, Station E.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO obtain board in a private family up town where there are no other boarders. Address A., Station G, for two days.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 58d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 120 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,183 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours; instruction in English, music and French. Address E. A. R. A., Station G.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4,
SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, THE
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS	Written by MR. JOHN BROUGHAM expressly for this Establishment.	CHRISTIAN MARTYRS	GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES and SPLENDID PROPERTIES.	CHRISTIAN MARTYRS

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 200,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Unqualified success of the distinguished and accomplished artiste,
LADY DON.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Selby's comic drama,
PEGGY GREEN.
PEGGY GREEN..........LADY DON
with songs, "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone," "Home, Sweet Home," &c.
After which the glorious historical burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE,
being a novel edition of Scott's novel of that name.
THE EARL OF LEICESTER..........LADY DON
With the famous "Garter Song," and "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye."
This highly interesting piece will be produced with a powerful cast, including Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker and their entire company. New and magnificent scenery, gorgeous dresses and effects.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-SEVENTH GRAND MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock.
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION
FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.
All applications for tickets of admission must be made personally to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, where also PRIVATE BOXES for the Ball can be obtained.
One member of the Committee will be in attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Admitting a lady and gentleman..........$10
Extra ladies' tickets..........5

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M.,
SIGNOR BARAGLI,
(By permission of Mr. Maretzek.)
SIGNOR REMI,
SIGNOR ALBITES will sing.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Fourth Grand
SYMPHONY SOIREE
will take place
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8,
when the Choral Society,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the direction of Mr. W. BERGE
will assist, together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.
SUITE IN CANONFORM, Op. 10, (new)....J. O. Grimm
For string instruments alone.
MARCH AND CHORUS—"Ruins of Athens."....Beethoven
Mendelssohn Union and Orchestra.
SECOND EPISODE, from Lenau's Faust, (new)....Liszt
"Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke." (Mephisto Waltz.)
SYMPHONY EROICA, Op. 55..........Beethoven
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
Tickets $1 50 each. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can now be secured at Beer and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Office of Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb 25, 1867, at 8 P. M.
MISS STERLING will sing.
MISS TOEDT will play.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
SEVERINI AND PEASE'S THIRD MORNING CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely.
ARTISTS—Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste; Signor SEVERINI, Tenor; Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway's and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The members of the chorus engaged for the coming season of Italian Opera are requested to assemble for rehearsal on MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 25, at 11 A. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
MAX MARETZEK.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
GEORGE CHRISTY,
THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE.
THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE,
and description of a terrible STORM AT SEA, and complete wreck of a
NOBLE SHIP.
THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE RESORT.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CHARITY BALL.
Tickets for "The Charity Ball" for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY, March 4, may be procured of the following managers:
Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Lloyd Abbott, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, C. F. Blake, Jno. R. Brady, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, William Blodgett, C. Berryman, Bedean, Ashbel H. Barney, Caylus, Chickering, Edward Clark, Edward Cooper, Edward Chace, Couper, Corlies, Edward H. Coster, Henry Delafield, R. O. Doremus, Duffin, Lorenzo Draper, Dudley Field, Jr., P. S. Forbes, Fremont, Forsyth, E. Frith, Ezra Goodridge, Walter S. Gurnee, Wm. A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, Alex. Hamilton, R. B. Hone, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, G. G. Howland, E. S. Higgins, Jas. Harriman, Adrian Iselin, Edgar Irving, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, George T. Lyman, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, Eugene A. Livingston, Lazarus, G. A. Lathrop, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, McCormick, Charles H. Neilson, Chas. O'Conor, Panon, H. Palmer, H. Parish, J. Pyne, Edwards Pierrepont, S. Penniman, E. H. Pendleton, Ponvert, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, Bernard Rhinelander, Russell Stebbins, Ferdinand Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Stevenson, Sorchan, H. Schlesinger, H. W. Shelton, G. T. Strong, John Sherwood, Henry A. Smythe, Edward Snelling, Barritt Shephard, E. W. Stoughton, Tighe, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, J. H. Thompson, E. Viele, J. Kearney Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, J. H. Wainwright, Montagnie Ward, Wm. Whitney, T. G. Walker, W. C. H. Waddell, Wm. W. Wells, Wm. G. Ward.
Messrs. L. Aspinwall, Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, E. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Bargy, Andrew Bininger, Willett Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, George H. Bend, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Louis Borg, S. Dexter Bradford, William Burns, W. H. Bibby, William H. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Messrs. Goldsboro Banyer, James Bleecker, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le Grand B. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Gen. Crawford, Messrs. J. G. Coster, William B. Cooper, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., William Cutting, Henry Coster, E. D. Dibbie, William Douglas, Robert L. De Camp, J. Geddes Day, C. A. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., Dr. G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Messrs. Shepherd Gandy, Frederick Gilbert, Albert Gallatin, E. T. Gerry, J. W. Hammersley, Edwin Hoyt, George Hoffman, Wilson G. Hunt, A. S. Hewitt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Messrs. C. K. Habicht, Richard Irvin, Jr., L. W. Jerome, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Messrs. Peyton Jaudon, C. H. Jaquelin, Dr. A. Jacobi, Messrs. C. K. King, D. Kingsland, Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Messrs. Emile Kingsland, Frank Livingston, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Leatilhon, J. Bowers Lee, William Low, A. P. Montant, L. P. Mouton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, Messrs. W. H. Morrell, James Murphy, John B. Murray, Drs. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalfe, Messrs. W. D. Morgan, Wolton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, John Pyne, G. H. Redmond, William B. Rogers, Livingston Rogers, M. O. Roberts, E. Randolph Robinson, Col. Reed, Messrs. Walter Satterlee, C. E. K. Sherman, Seligman, John Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, Jr., E. H. Stoughton, Hon. Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Messrs. W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, William R. Travers, Gen. Van Vliet, Messrs. Jules Vertable, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, Hon. John E. Ward, Mr. G. B. Ward.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M., Miss KELLOGG will sing, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON gives instruction in Elocution, prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage, and superintends private theatricals. For terms apply to Mr. F. ROBINSON, stage door, Wallack's Theatre.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, Niblo's, for sale at RAYNER'S, No. 585 Broadway.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

LECTURES.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.
LECTURE BY RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq.,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at all the hotels and bookstores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushman, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented an entirely new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
An
ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY,
written by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., is in active preparation, and will soon be produced.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
TO-DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock precisely.
Admission to Matinee 50 cents to all seats.
REGULAR PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.
Doors open at 7, performance at 8 o'clock. Upon both occasions will be presented the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, THE
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
With its GREAT CAST, FINE SCENERY and NOVEL EFFECTS, including Mr. JNO. K. MORTIMER in his splendid impersonation of BADGER.
The GREAT FIRE and UNION-SQUARE SCENES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COME DIE
SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock,
FIRST TIME OF
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(ORIGINAL OF THE FAST FAMILY.)
Comedy in Five Acts by Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY AS ISAAC LEVI.
THE HEBREW'S CURSE;
OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.
JACK CUTAWAY.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.
First week of the beautiful
EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
THE EDUCATED MULES!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
The great desire of the New-York public to hear the most eminent of living singers in oratorio music has induced Mr. Harrison to arrange with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
for the production of Handel's great work,
THE MESSIAH,
which will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following powerful cast:
MME. PAREPA, Soprano.
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNOLEY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
numbering two hundred voices, and
MR. THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
Notwithstanding this great attraction, the price of admission has been placed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Ruliman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. In rehearsal,
SAMSON and JUDAS MACCABEUS.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-SIXTH
SUNDAY CONCERT,
Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
Second appearance of the favorite soprano,
MISS KATE McDONALD.
J. CLARK, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. LITSCH, Trombone Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
And his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1867 at 8 P. M.,
L. DACHAUER'S,
R. VILANORA'S
GRAND CONCERT.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale six days in advance at the Hall from 9 till 5. Card parties should secure their seats during the day to avoid the rush at the door. Continued triumphant success of the Spectacular Illusion,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, Or,
"We are Here," "But Not Here."
The New Programme Without Apparatus, the Basket Trick, Growth of Flowers, Floating Head and Devil's Hat, will be repeated. EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these Seances. SPECIAL NOTICE—M. Hartz begs to announce that he has set apart EVERY WEDNESDAY for a
JUVENILE NIGHT. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

Crowds	C	best bill,
nightly	I	best hall,
flock to	LEONOEL	best troupe,
this hall	D	best songs,
to enjoy	E	best jokes,
their fun.	R	best seats.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M.,
Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing.

THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING on Fred. Douglass, Parepa, Throat, Chest, Diaphragm and Lungs. The Voice, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, ("brown criters.") Cough, "Raising." Asthma. Consumption; many kinds. How to breathe. What to breathe. Ventilation. How to sleep. Pure air. Who are strong—who are weak—who are long-lived. Inspiration. Enthusiasm. &c.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ORGANIST FOR A Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Applications to be accompanied by testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Address E. H. K. BELCHER, Box No. 2,151 Post-office, New-York, or apply in person after 6 P. M., at No. 136 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS singing, piano, harp; reference, Beer & Schirmer, Hall, Browne, Stodart and Morriss. Residence No. 60 East 17th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE, for use by HAND OR FOOT, at $25,
WITH A NEW REVERSIBLE MOTION,
That the wheel may be turned either way.
Now acknowledged to be
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How it was Celebrated—The Services at Trinity Church—The Military Display—Dinner to Disabled Soldiers—The Veterans of 1812—The Day at the Institutions and Elsewhere—Dr. Chapin's Lecture.

Although the Legislature four years ago enacted that the anniversary of Washington's birth should thereafter be ranked among the legal holidays of the State, yet custom, which is slow to change, has not succeeded as yet in making the 22d of February the actual holiday which appears to have been contemplated by the new enactment. The usual mode of observing the anniversary has undergone little change throughout the State; and in this City, where anything in the shape of a holiday is cordially welcomed by the larger share of our population, the public demonstrations in honor of the event have hardly arisen to the dignity of a "celebration." But whatever may have been the disposition of the public authorities or the ardor of the people to glorify yesterday's anniversary, the snow-storm of the two previous days had left the City in such a condition as to put an effectual damper upon any attempt at a general celebration. Even the Fourth of July—the great holiday of the year—would hardly have been sufficient, in such a condition of the streets, to draw forth from their homes any but the most impulsive and patriotic juveniles, to participate in a public celebration. As may be inferred, therefore, most people whose duties did not imperatively require them to leave their houses stayed at home yesterday, and allowed Washington's Birthday to take care of itself—contenting themselves with reading the "Farewell Address," from which they no doubt derived quite as much profit as they would have done from more noisy demonstrations outside. The public celebration was confined mainly to the carrying out of the orders of the public authorities, and consisted of National salutes fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, the ringing of the Trinity chimes at 11 o'clock, and such military parades as the almost impassable condition of the streets would permit, the particulars of which may be found below. The public offices, both Federal and State, the Courts, (with the exception of the Supreme Court,) and the larger portion of the downtown wholesale stores, were closed throughout the day, and there was a more general suspension of business than has been customary on this anniversary. Flags were displayed from all the public buildings, from the hotels, from the shipping in the harbor, and from many private dwellings. The public schools were all closed, and Young America celebrated the day principally with snow-balls, and indulged in pitched battles, wherein youthful Washingtons led their followers to the charge with the earnestness and zeal, if not with the skill of their great Revolutionary prototype. The weather was mild, and for the most part sunny, and had it not been for the horrible condition of the streets the outdoor demonstrations in honor of the day would doubtless have been more general and jubilant than have marked this anniversary for many years past. There were numerous balls and "hops" given by the different military organizations in the evening, and over 1,000 children from the public and Sabbath schools of the City entertained a large audience at Steinway Hall during the afternoon and evening with a vocal concert, under the direction of Prof. Benjamin.

SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Special services were held in Trinity Church in honor of the day. A large congregation was present, the edifice being completely filled.

At 11 o'clock the clergy and choristers proceeded from the robing room to the altar, chanting the processional hymn, commencing:

Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven;
To His feet thy tribute bring.

The Te Deum (of Boyce) was then sung; after which Rev. Dr. Vinton opened the ante-communion service, intoning the prayers and the Decalogue. The Epistle was read by Rev. Dr. Howland, and the Gospel by Rev. Dr. Morgan. The Nicene Creed was chanted, and the anthem "The Lord is Great," by Merbecke, was excellently rendered.

Dr. Vinton then read in a very impressive manner Washington's Farewell Address, after which the anthem from the Twelfth Mass—"Glory to God on High," was sung. The "offertory" followed—the collection being for the relief of the destitute people in the South. The Prayer for Christ's Church Militant was then intoned: after which the services were closed with the benediction. The clergy and choristers, on returning to the robing-room, sung the hymn beginning:

"Jerusalem, the golden,
With milk and honey blest."

Immediately after the service, Mr. Ayliffe performed a charming programme on the chimes.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Agreeably to previous orders, the members of the Seventy-first Regiment assembled yesterday afternoon at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of receiving a stand of regimental colors from the State authorities. About 400 men appeared in line in full uniform, and the appearance of the command was superb. The room was crowded by a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the regiment, and several leading officers of the First Division. Among the latter we noticed Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, of the First Brigade, who was accompanied by his personal staff, and Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of the Fourth Brigade.

At 1:30 o'clock the "assembly" was sounded, followed by the "Adjutant's call," and the regimental line was formed in good time and order. As soon as the ceremonies of dress parade had been gone through with, the regiment was brought to a "present," in salute to Brig.-Gen. G. W. Palmer, of the Governor's Staff, who was to present the new colors in behalf of the State. Gen. Palmer made a short and felicitous speech in presenting the banners, during which he alluded to the distinguished services performed by the Seventy-first Regiment during the late war—they having served in the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861; in the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1862, and in the Gettysburgh campaign of 1863. In presenting a stand of colors to those regiments of the National Guard that have seen service in the field, the State of New-York sought to distinguish them by an honorable mark, and no better custodians could be found for the National and State emblems than these National Guard regiments. In alluding to the record of the Seventy-first Regiment, Gen. Palmer made a touching allusion to the memory of Col. Vosburgh, the father of the regiment, and his remarks produced deep feeling.

In receiving the colors from the representative of the State, Col. Parmelee spoke briefly and proudly of the glorious past, and promised that in the future the record of the Seventy-first Regiment would not dim the reputation already won. In behalf of the command, Col. Parmelee pledged himself and comrades to ever guard and shield the colors so bestowed with a jealous trust.

The ceremony of a review was then observed, Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward being the reviewing officer, and the different evolutions were neatly and correctly performed. The remaining two hours was then occupied by an exhaustive drill in the school of the battalion, with frequent pauses for rest. These latter were agreeably enlivened by music by the regimental band. The newly-organized field music of the Seventy-first Regiment is a commendable feature, and their drum-beats were both precise and beautiful.

At 3 o'clock precisely, the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. John D. Krehbiel commanding, marched to the City Hall, to receive a stand of colors from the City Government. The regiment turned out in full strength, despite the deplorable state of the streets, and appeared to very fair advantage, considering the difficulties which beset them. As soon as the line could be properly formed, Mayor Hoffman advanced and presented the colors. He complimented the regiment upon its punctuality, and honored it for selecting the anniversary of the birthday of Washington for the ceremony. If the nation had heeded the counsels of that great and good man, we would have saved thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure. He and all associated with him in the City Government had always striven to foster and encourage the National Guard, and he had great pleasure in presenting those beautiful flags to the Ninety-sixth Regiment. He did not speak of them, as the flags spoke for themselves, and he knew that if occasion required the regiment receiving them would speak for them.

After the battalion had saluted the colors in due form, Col. Krehbiel replied to the Mayor's address in a few soldierly words. He said that in the future those flags would ever remind the regiment of the blessings of American free institutions, and they would, as adopted citizens, be always ready to strike for freedom and equality. The honor of a marching salute was then paid the Mayor, and the regiment returned to its armory. Among the distinguished gentlemen present at the ceremony we noticed Maj.-Gen. Shaler, Gen. Burger, Col. Conkling, Col. Meyer, Col. Beaulx and Brevet Maj.-Gen. De Peyster.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Maidhof, also paraded, but remained up town on private celebration.

At 2 o'clock the Veterans of 1812, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Henry Raymond, assembled at the Mercer House, for their annual parade. Under the escort of the Continentals, Capt. Tyrus, the Veterans proceeded to Crook's Hotel, No. 72 Chatham-street, where their annual dinner was duly served up and enjoyed. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Raymond and others, and the day was honored with toasts and sentiments.

Entertainment to Disabled Veteran Soldiers of the Union.

No more appropriate celebration of Washington's Birthday was held yesterday than that at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street. The Manager of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Agency" invited the disabled veterans of the late war to take dinner with him in the saloon under the Hall, and about 200 of them responded. The tables were abundantly provided with the luxuries usual upon such occasions, as may be understood by a perusal of the rather humorous bill of fare:

Roast Beef—A "l'Anglaise;" Roast Veal—A la "Bergh;" Turkey—A la "Cretoise;" Chicken—A la "Turquoise; Duck—A la "Forney;" Pork and Beans, Pickles, &c., &c., Lager-beer, Liquors, Cigars and Chewing Tobacco.

The lager was served up on demand, every guest having been admonished at the outset that in that particular the stream was to be considered perennial. Each veteran was served with one glass of whisky, two cigars and a paper of Cornish's chewing tobacco.

After all had eaten and were abundantly satisfied, they were called to order by Capt. Nelson, who proposed the health of Col. Herman, their host, which was responded to by three rousing cheers.

Col. Herman acknowledged the compliment, but assured the company that he had merely called them together as fellow-soldiers, and that if they enjoyed themselves as well as he desired they might, he would feel amply rewarded.

Rev. Edward Meyer, of Michigan, was called upon, and addressed the company in a happy speech, in the course of which he alluded to some of the old experiences on the battle-fields when they were all fighting under the flag which Washington had in his lifetime fought so nobly to unfurl in presence of the nations as the emblem of universal liberty.

Capt. Nelson, of the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, then made a soldierly and manly speech, in which he exhorted his fellow-soldiers not to be used as tools in the hands of politicians, and pointed them to Congress, that body who, while they did not hesitate to vote money for their own purposes, grumbled and talked about placing an incubus of debt on the nation, if they rewarded the soldiers of the Union by voting that they should have any additional bounty to the pittance they had as yet received. The Captain's speech was eloquent and earnest, and was deservedly applauded again and again, and when he sat down was given three enthusiastic cheers.

The company then marched two and two up stairs into the hall, where they were entertained with a theatrical performance, including minstrelsy, patriotic speeches, songs, dances and music. One of the veterans was called upon the stage, and he threw down his crutches and danced a Mazurka on his only remaining limb. In this way this interesting gathering of disabled veterans enjoyed themselves till about 7 o'clock in the evening, when they broke up, not, however, without thanking Col. Herman for their celebration of Washington's Birthday.

The Institutions.

At Randall's Island the inmates kept their holiday in the usual manner. The Commissioners, Messrs. Bowen, Nicholson, Bell and Brennan, with several other gentlemen, visited the Island, where they made brief addresses to the children. Master McLoughlin, *alias* George Washington, made a suitable response, while other boys and girls spoke eulogies on the Father of his Country.

A liberal supply of cakes, apples and candies was distributed among the children.

At the Workhouse and Penitentiary there was no work done, the inmates being kept in their cells.

At the Lunatic Asylum the monotony was varied by a "musical *matinée*," in which several of the inmates took part.

The Celebration in the Twenty-second Ward.

The celebration at the Hall of the Twenty-second Ward Union League Association, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, was quite successful. The Hall was crowded, a good proportion of the audience being ladies. The President of the Association, Mr. David B. Mellish, occupied the chair. A fine programme of music was performed. Major Douglas Campbell followed with an address, the subject being "Washington and Lincoln, the Men and ther Times." He said that great men are the guide-posts and landmarks in the State, if so, when we celebrate their birthdays, we should, like travelers, unfold our charts before us to discover from these landmarks how far we have come upon our journey. These men—Washington and Lincoln—are chosen as representatives of their time. Unlike in family, position, education and appearance, they were alike in being at the head of Government in a time of great danger. Each was a man of great nerve, hopeful, self-reliant, yet taking counsel with others; each was successful, loved by his followers, conscientious, merciless in theory, pitiful in practice—the intensity of the Maccabees, with the tenderness of St. John. Other Presidents have been admired; these were loved. Yet, Washington was looked up to with reverence as a father; Lincoln was loved as a brother or friend. But the great point of resemblance is, that neither was a leader—they were representatives of the people, the embodiment of public opinion. Their hearts beat in sympathy with the great heart of the nation; they but placed their fingers on the pulse and obeyed its biddings. They were great because they represented a great people; unlike, because they were representatives of a people at different stages of progress in liberty. In the time of Washington, as a remnant of English ideas, there was great respect for birth, position and wealth. Washington kept great state in the White House, ceremony, parades and strict etiquette. The prominent men of his time were mostly of good family, or distinguished for their learning. It required eighty years of education and the ballot to accomplish the triumph of passing through a great war, relying not upon the learned or aristocratic, but upon the virtue and intelligence of the common people. We no longer in times of danger look upward for a deliverer, but take him from our midst. Hereafter when men wish to learn the character of this age, they will study the history of Lincoln. Every year will make him greater. In speaking of the times of these men, the speaker showed how the newness of this country had assisted the development of democratic ideas. The settling of the West had helped in the same way. The theorists in England fought against centuries of feudalism. We opened a new volume of history. Yet our ancesters were British subjects; everything about them was English; their theories made them independent, but left them English still. The great struggle of the North for eighty years has been between these theories and the old practice and prejudices—the tendency has been democratic. The South, meanwhile, since the country became well settled, has, from influences of climate, soil and pursuits tended toward aristocracy. Emerging from the war, the democratic ideas of the North are stronger than before, and the divergence between the sections must be even greater than ever, unless the tendency of the South toward aristocracy be arrested. On account of this tendency the South, if left to herself, would never give suffrage to the negro; it must be done, if at all, now, and by the General Government. But this alone will not be enough; every warm agricultural country tends toward aristocracy. Manufactures must be established to check the tendency. They will build towns and permit general education, now impossible among a scattered population. They will make labor honorable. Labor is accounted ignoble only where its results are pitiful, not where it makes millionaires. We need next magnanimity, embracing first justice and protection to our friends and allies at the South, and then forgiveness of our enemies, "Universal Amnesty." We should prevent further treason and secession, by removing their causes; we should strike at the root, not lop the branches. Our Constitution is a stately monument, upon which succeeding generations may record their triumphs in civilization and progress. We should not mar its surface by any words which will perpetuate to our posterity the remembrance of this civil war; they should only see that in this generation we made one grand step forward by embodying therein the principle that all men are equal before the law.

Lecture by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Before the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.—Subject: "Roll of Honor; or, The Citizen Soldier."

The Cooper Institute was comfortably filled last evening by an audience of ladies and gentlemen who gathered to listen to a lecture by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. The subject treated was "The Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier." Ten years ago, the speaker said, this subject would not have been treated as one of very great practical importance. At that time a citizen soldier was simply considered as a walking spectacle, adorned elegantly and parading in flashing tinsel, while the real soldier was only a far-off theoretical possibility. The mention of the name to-day recalls vividly to our minds the fearful times when we were in the midst of a mighty revolution; when a great nation leaped to arms in its own defence; when a hundred battles were fought and as many won on the side of humanity—then the theoretical possibility became a sublime reality. There are colors adorning this hall to-night that have been carried over many victorious battle-fields, and men before me as I speak, who marched weary leagues, fought tremendous, bloody, glorious battles, who braved the miasma of the swamp, the pestilence that greeted them on every hand, and even death itself, and by all this they imparted significance to the name of a citizen soldier. I would not like to say that war is in the order of Divine events; rather would I choose to find its necessity in the disorder of our human nature, and not until there is a radical change here will war cease to be a recurrent probability. No man would entertain any scruples for a moment against resisting by force the attack of the tiger, the wolf, or other wild beast—much less should he hesitate to defend the interests of his own nation in the hour of her peril—for then the impulse of self-defence assumes the sanctity of a law. Of course, the distinction must be made between the war of mere conquest or vain-glory and that waged in the defence of mighty principles of righteousness; between the sacrificing patriot and he who sits down and weeps because there is no more food for conquest. Under the weighty pressure of a great war the vague sentiments of nationality that have been slumbering in the breasts of the people are fully aroused; the shadow becomes a tremendous reality worth living and dying for. A nation may be born in some creative hour of revolution, but not until it has suffered the after-pang of a second birth is it really, fully developed. In the hour of war the common interests of the people are fused. In our own land during the recent rebellion the differences of nationality all ceased; the German, the Frenchman, the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Italian and the native American became as a single, united people, bent upon the accomplishment of one great purpose—the salvation of our noble Republic. Such a warfare as our own so lately waged, for liberty and the corporate life of the people, is the only kind of war justifying the use of the citizen soldier. Our first conception of such a person is as a protectionist and a conservative. He is required to kill, that he may save; to destroy, so that in the future he may build up; to cut down with the deadly missile many of his fellow men, that a whole nation may live. The career of the citizen soldier is beset with peculiar temptations. The first of these is recklessness. There is not in an army of soldiers as much of cowardice to be dealt with by its officers as there is recklessness to be restrained, for every man has within himself a latent courage that only demands the favor of circumstances to fully arouse it. This recklessness is not so much the lives of others as of self. With the true civilized soldier the desire to riot in bloodshed is not a characteristic. Vituperation does not belong to him either, for while he kills his enemy to save his country, he does not do it from motives of personal hatred. Ten thousand incidents of the late rebellion might be cited to show that though we were compelled to take life we were ever ready to befriend a helpless enemy when he claimed our protection and mercy. Then come the temptations of camp life. Principle, I know, should carry men anywhere, but with many principle is only a negative quality. Unsphere such men and they are killed outright without being shot—alive, and yet carrying about with them a loathsome, putrid, dead corpse. While it is emphatically true that courage and valor belong to the good soldier, it is equally certain that these without discipline are almost useless. Put skill against valor, and skill must win, for the science of war is played, as it were, upon a great chess-board, and he wins who moves his men with the greatest skill. I believe, also, that the true soldier will be the possessor of a group of virtues, viz.: Obedience, Endurance Loyalty; but as embodying the consummation of all other virtues, I expect him to be a moral, a religious man. It is a well-known fact, authenticated in history, that the most virtuous have been the most successful armies. The old proverb assures us that, "A good conscience with the soldier is the best cuirass." I say it without fear of contradiction, that no debauched or dishonest army can stand before better men. I have yet to learn that to be a true soldier one must crush out his manhood—for this, I contend, should never be surrendered. Nor is a soldier a mere machine, without human qualities. Combine the perfection of the machine with the better qualities of our manhood, and you have the best ideal of a soldier. But the conditions I have developed can assert themselves in a Republic only; for where men enjoy great privileges they are ready to make great sacrifices. As an illustration of these virtues and excellencies, I know of no better than the noble Ninth Regiment, represented here to-night. None of us can forget—none desire to forget,—nor do we want them to come again,—the fearful early days of the late rebellion, when the tide of every other interest rolled back to let our gallant soldiers pass to the front. Nobly did the Ninth respond to the call. On the 27th day of May, 1861, they led the way to Washington from our great Metropolis, carrying with them the prayers of many loved ones at home that God would bless and honor their help in a glorious cause. For three long years they fought well on many a battle field in Maryland and Virginia, where not a few of them shed their heart's blood and left their bones to bleach—thus did the gallant Ninth win for themselves an imperishable roll of honor. Never will the recollection of their bravery die to us; we cannot forget if we would the noble courage exhibited by them at one time when called upon to give up their flag. To this demand they replied to the rebel force,, "Come and take it down." At Gettysburgh, Chancellorsville, in the battles of the Wilderness—everywhere through their career did they bear this same record, and to-day they are entitled to their laurels so fairly won. The lecture was closed with an earnest appeal to our citizens to prepare in peace for war. In order that the soldier might be efficient when his services were needed employers should be liberal with their clerks who are connected with military organizations, giving them opportunities for drill and parade, so that if ever again—and God grant the day might not soon come!—their help was needed in the fierce strife of war, they might be found fully ready for their work.

The speaker was very often interrupted in the course of the lecture with hearty applause from his audience.

At the conclusion, Maj.-Gen. Anderson, who happened to be present, was called upon for a speech. He responded briefly, after which the assemblage dispersed.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The anniversary was generally observed in Brooklyn yesterday. A salute of one hundred guns was fired from Fort Greene at noon, and flags were displayed from the public buildings, ferry-boats and shipping along the river front. All the Courts, City and County offices, and other places of business were closed during the day. In the evening the places of amusement were crowded. The balls were well attended; among them that of the Fifty-sixth Regiment at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue; the F. F. C. C.s, at Montague Hall, and the D. C. Aitkin Musketeers, at Gothic Hall.

Capt. Jacob Brown, of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment, was, last night, presented with a uniform, sword, sash and belt by the members of his company, at the corner of Nassau and Bridge streets. Col. J. Q. Adams, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, made the presentation address, and Capt. Brown responded.

There was no special celebration of the day in the Eastern District, but business was pretty generally suspended. In the evening the ladies connected with Dr. Porter's Church (Dutch Reformed) held a very pleasant festival at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets. The attendance was quite large, nearly all the churches of the District being represented. The tables presented a brilliant appearance, and the ladies presiding over them dispensed the varied delicacies in the most graceful manner. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the building fund of the congregation, it being their intention to erect a splendid edifice in Bedford-avenue during the Spring.

The Day in Newark and Jersey City.

The day was appropriately celebrated in Newark by the ringing of the various church bells, the firing of salutes at sunrise, noon and sundown by the Newark City Battery, and a military parade. Flags were very generally displayed throughout the city; the Courts, public offices, library and public schools were closed, and all business was suspended after 10 A. M.

The military parade was a very fine one, and consisted of the First Regiment New-Jersey Rifle Corps, ten companies, under command of Col. B. Peckwell, the new veteran regiment, six companies, under command of Col. Wm. Ward; the Second Regiment, New-Jersey Rifle Corps, ten companies, under command of Capt. Plume, and Company A, of the Rifle Corps of Hudson City, under command of Capt. Rodgers, and numbering fifty rifles. Throughout the line of march, the veteran soldiers were greeted with cheers and the clapping of hands by the male sex, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and bestowed upon them their sweetest smiles. At 11:30 A. M. the soldiers were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Gov. Ward and staff, Gen. Runyon and staff, Mayor Peddie and the members of the Common Council.

In the evening, St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., had their usual celebration on this occasion. Dr. Gabriel Grant delivered an address at the Lodge-room, after which the members and visitors partook of a dinner at Montgomery's, where the usual ceremonies on such occasions took place. During the afternoon the streets, particularly Broad-street, were filled with sleighs, a majority of which were elegant turnouts, and the scene presented was most enlivening.

The day was observed in Jersey City and Hoboken by the closing of all public offices and a general suspension of business. Flags were displayed on all the public buildings, as well as very many private dwellings, and the ferry-boats and shipping were decked out in holiday attire. The sleighing carnival was participated in to a greater extent than on any previous day during the Winter, and the streets presented a gay and lively appearance.

Observance of Washington's Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

To-day is observed as a holiday by the banks and Courts. The public and private buildings display flags. The formal presentation of Hancock's chair, and the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, was made by Lewis W. Hall, the Speaker of the State Senate, in Independence Hall. The response was made by Mayor McMichael.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birthday anniversary is duly observed. A national salute was fired at noon, and an additional gun for Nebraska.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day is observed as a holiday; general suspension of business; banks and Courts are closed; flags are displayed from public and private buildings; no public demonstration; weather delightful.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

Business generally throughout the city was suspended to-day. The banks and public offices and Board of Trade were closed. We have, therefore, no financial or market reports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day has been quite generally observed as a holiday. The banks and public offices were all closed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 22.

To-day has been partially observed as a holiday. The Fire Department made a parade.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birthday was observed here in a quiet manner. Business was generally suspended. Flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and a national salute was fired at noon.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a salute of artillery at noon and an oration before the survivors of the Washington Light Infantry. To-night the Washington Artillery and the fire companies will give anniversary suppers. There will also be a grand ball given by the officers of the Sixth Regulars.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day has not generally been observed at Norfolk, but operations in the Portsmouth Navy-yard were suspended.

Fire in Broadway—Loss About $33,000.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cellar of the six-story iron-front building, No. 495 Broadway, owned and occupied by the Baker & Grover Sewing-Machine Company. The firemen responded promptly to the alarm, and by their energetic labors, succeeded in subduing the flames before they had reached the upper floors. The loss on the stock will probably reach $25,000, on which it is understood there is an insurance of $15,000. This damage was caused principally by water. The loss on the building is about $8,000, supposed to be fully insured. The origin of the fire is, as yet, unknown. The cellar where it originated was used as a packing room, but the janitor in charge states that there was no light to his knowledge in that place at any time yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

J. N. Perkins & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers,
No. 50 Wall-street,
New-York, July 11, 1866.

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:

Dear Sir: After some two years' experience in the use of your Burglar Alarm Telegraph, it gives me great pleasure to say that it meets most completely the wants of every housekeeper as an internal as well as an external protection. An attempt was made upon my house very soon after the alarm was put in, but the intruder was glad to beat a hasty retreat, not liking the noise which he created nor that of the pistol shot which followed.

I could not live without it.
Yours, truly, E. A. BENEDICT.

[Advertisement.]

The great National Beverage, viz.: Kentz's East India Coffee; is sold by all grocers; price 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 22—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Miss Price, Mrs. Wagstaff, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Ward and lady, Miss Shingles, J. H. Cook, Mr. Schubert, Mr. Schang, Jno. Whitwar and servant, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. James Nicol, Emile V. Kerckiove, Mr. Boyd, Dr. Eustace Pratt, Mr. Barker, McC. Riordon, Mr. Hepworth and servant, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hulman and servant, Mr. Dunscombe, R. Hol R. Richards, C. B. Duncan, Mr. Fitzhugh, W. B. Adams, and 428 in steerage.

Feb. 22—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—Miss Rosenkrans, Miss W. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, two children and nurse, J. R. W. Fothergoll, F. Napier, J. P. Baker, E. M. Lovejoy, D. C. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, infant and nurse, H. H. La Forge, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, W. Baerdaine, J. L. Roff, M. Brown, J. P. Southerland, Mr. and Mrs. Field, daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, J. Hughes, W. G. Chittick, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Penrice and child, T. T. Mayne, W. H. Beare, John Matthews, J. C. Gillespie, Mr. Glednill, Mr. Genercut, Washington Lee, Jr., R. J. Reiman, W. J. Foskett, C. Ingham, Mr. Montgomery, Jas. Gibson, R. C. Perkins, J. W. Goodall, D. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Price, child and nurse; J. W. Bates and lady, Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, G. Adams, Mr. Cotte, J. Lushman, Jas. Fisher, R. T. Walker, Mr. Gurteman, W. C. Round, T. Lechner, H. C. Ward.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Hon. J. W. Nye and servant, Gen. D. H. Walter and family; Capt. E. A. Poole, Mrs. Wm. Hooper, J. Koch, George W. Vaughan and daughter, S. H. Folsom, A. Hansen and family, H. L. Ackerman and family; Dr. Louis A. Sayre, W. L. Halsey, A. Stolz, W. L. Alexander, G. Bois and family, John Alman, P. Silverman, Jas. P. Goodwin and family, Miss E. L. Carleton, J. A. Peckham, L. Sanborn, Miss Rose Rivers, J. Hellyer and wife, Curtis Howe, Joseph Mayse, H. Surring and child, A. B. McCreary, M. Weill, John Ives, Mrs. A. Massey and family, Miss McClellan, W. K. Smith, Thomas Dolliver, D. Sanderson, M. A. Brooks, E. C. Walker, E. Harris and family, Mrs. C. Ingraham and daughter, R. M. Woods, Mr. Worth and family, W. W. Thatcher, E. S. Holden, James R. Brett and daughter, Mrs. S. Grow, Arthur E. Tucker, J. F. Lewis, Ireal Mason, Arthur Frankhimer, L. L. Whiting and wife, David Connery, C. Carpenter and family, J. J. Houghton and family, Thomas Maguire and wife, Prof. R. R. Bixby, Wm. Scheidt, Edward Banks, Miss Shoemaker, Miss Banker, Miss Howland, A. Cunny, John Michal, Miss M. Michal, J. L. Tillman, E. H. B. Turnbull, C. F. Closs. Way Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Child and boy, D. L. Isaacs, Dr. J. M. Mellor, Francis Spillsbury, S. Montana, E. Colter and family, Maj. G. B. Halstead, R. McDowell, Wm. Hartley, George A. Thurston, Louis Coupen, Isadore Ackerman, A. Robinson, H. Gasler, A. R. Dupue, P. J. Castlemain, Charles D. King, J. Wilson, Robert Eccleston and child, J. A. Young, O. L. Hardenbergh, Miss Emma Spier, Samuel Reed and family, A. W. Giddings, Michael Krogh and family, Thomas E. Wilson, Mrs. L. A. Patten and child, J. E. Enge and sister, Mrs. Jane Fuller and family, Mrs. Emma Prurie and family, J. Maynard and family, D. Maynard and family, D. Sullivan and family, Charles Verdillier and family, D. Sampson, J. T. Smith and wife, W. R. Joselyn and wife, J. H. Smith, A. Marcus, Jane Dunlap, E. P. Brigham. Way passengers—George Cusick, A. Bruce, James Adams, George H. Davis, Andrew Lawson, Geo. Chisholm, R. Richardson, Wm. Thomas, Carlos Macharo, E. Banids, Antonio Games, Jose M. Fumes, D. M. Delahenty, M. Ramos and 105 in steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, from New-Orleans.—E. A. Hutchinson, P. McCaughey, Geo. Gonzales, Aug. Hoffman, M. Gavin Chas. Stirbensarch, and 41 from New-Orleans to Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon rises... 10 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 47 | Gov. Island. 11 36 | Hell Gate..... 12 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Feb. 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 64 passengers to E. Cunard. 12th inst., lat. 50 52, lon. 19 26, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound W.; 21st, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20, exchanged night signals with steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship City of Washington, Roskell, Liverpool Feb. 6, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 457 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Rising Star, Furber, Aspinwall Feb. 13, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, New-Orleans Feb. 13, via Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Philadelphia, Sheehan, of and from Liverpool Dec. 13, with mdse. to Nimmons & Haughton. Experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks. Jan. 17 and 18, lat. 43, lon. 49, encountered a violent hurricane from the N. W., which hove the ship down with her rail under water for 20 hours, blew away lower maintopsail, storm staysail, washed away bulwarks, stove in boats, lost spars, binnacle, &c. Had light westerly winds the remainder of the passage. Was up to the Lightship Feb. 19.

Brig Anastasia, (Ital.,) Milissich, Marseilles Aug. 29, via Bermuda Dec. 23, and Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 7, with mdse. to master. Had tremendous weather, and put into Bermuda with loss of spars and sails, for repairs; since leaving which experienced a succession of terrific gales for 25 days, and was obliged to put into Liverpool, N. S., with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, and other damage.

Schr. Village Belle, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doyle, Carthagena Dec. 28, via Halifax 14th inst., with mdse. and 2 passengers to J. L. Overton. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales; lost sails, damaged rigging, started rudder-head and bowsprit; put into Halifax for repairs. Jan. 24, lat. 38 15, lon. 72 30, saw a quantity of spars and other wrecked stuff, apparently some time in the water.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Rockland, with lime.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. E. J. Palmer, from Baltimore; brig Polacie Rejeneraka, from Havana. Sld. brig A. F. Larrabee, for Sagua la Grande.

MOBILE, Feb. 22.—Arr. ship Woodberry, Boston.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—Sld. steamers Delaware, for Liverpool, and McClellan, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamers Alhambra, Boston, and Juniata, Philadelphia; ship Nevada, Boston; bark Morton, Glasgow.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York, 58 hours from bar to bar.

Miscellaneous.

The United States steam ram Dunderberg went down the Bay at 1 P. M. yesterday, on a trial trip, and proceeded as far as Quarantine, when she returned. The trial was for the purpose of testing her capability of turning quickly, and also the utility of her steering gear.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 22.—A N. E. wind and stormy weather have prevailed since yesterday, with a thick fog.

The steamer Dudley Buck, of the New-York and Newbern, N. C., line, with two large barks and several brigs, put into Hampton Roads to-day for a harbor.

The Baltimore steamer Adelaide, in leaving the wharf at Portsmouth this morning, collided with the ferry-boat Norfolk, damaging the latter considerably. The passengers were frightened, and one man jumped overboard, but was rescued. No person was injured.

The last fragments of the old frigate United States are being piled up at the Gosport Navy-yard, to be sold for fuel.

The oyster schrs. A. O. H. Getamer, for Philadelphia, and Wanderer, from Accomac for Philadelphia, have arrived here.

The following vessels are at Norfolk: U. S. lighthouse tug Iris, from Portland, Me., for North Carolina; schrs. Richard R. Higgins and E. P. Newcomb, from Boston; M. S. Copes, from Baltimore; Crinoline, from New-York.

The steamer James A. Gary, from Wilmington for Baltimore, has sailed from Norfolk.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports the following vessels from Baltimore put to sea this morning: Barks Eleanore and Palladin, brigs Mountain Eagle, Kate Foster and Messenger.

The bark Agnes and brig Edith, from Baltimore, have arrived in Hampton Roads.

The Richard Annawan went to sea this morning. The schr. Lucy W. Alexander, from Baltimore, arr. to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Marshall—ship, bound E., Feb. 16, lat. 42, lon. 65.

Chicago—steamship, bound E., Feb. 16, lat. 41 17, lon. 63 30.

Hibernia—ship, bound E., Feb. 5, lat. 42 27, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Havana, Feb. 12, brig Wenonah, Sturdevant, Portland; 16th, schr. J. B. Brown, Sala, Portland.

Arr. at Matanzas, Feb. 11, bark Josephine, Mitchel, Portland. Sld. 12th, brig Ella Maria, Berry, and 16th, bark Mary C. Fox, Portland.

Sld. from Cardenas, Feb. 13, bark S. B. Hale, Hutchinson, Portland.

The following is a list of the arrivals at the port of Aspinwall from Feb. 2 to Feb. 12, inclusive: Schrs. Lydia, Humphries, San Blas; Aneta, Weaver, Havana; brigs Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; Flora del Patra, Cruralegin, Havana; steamship Danube, Reeks, Kingston.

The following vessels sailed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 10: Fr. steamship Lafayette, Lanedisin, for Santa Marta; brig Sam Lindsley, Wilson, and schr. A. E. Rush, Lewis, Cienfuegos; brig James Crow and schr. M. Milnes, for do.; steamship Tamar Moore, Kingston, Jam.; schrs. E. Sparks, San Blas; A. E. Valentine and E. & L. Cordery, Cienfuegos; brig Alpha, France; schr. Aneta, Havana; bark Lyik, Osgood, Cuba, and brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, for New-York, ready for sea.

LATEST
FROM
MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

Gents: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.

Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an *intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.*

The exterior shows where the iron frame-work *melted in several places*; yet the inside is not *touched*. We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock

Very truly,
A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:

Gentlemen: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."

It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

Very truly,
WHITFIELD & BELLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES

Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

1867.
SPRING
FASHIONS.
SEE THE NEW EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL.
THE QUESTION SETTLED BY THE
FASHION MAGAZINES
IN FAVOR OF
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.

They are the most DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the most GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt made in the world. Each Hoop is composed of two finely-tempered Steel Springs, braided tightly and firmly together, thus forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ordinary Skirts have been cast aside as useless.

FOR SALE in all first-class STORES in the UNITED STATES and in many other COUNTRIES.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

CUT GOBLETS—GOOD ARTICLE—$2 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$2 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—130 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44 PIECES—$7 60, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—24 pieces—$2, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 189, Feb. 22, 1867.
24, 56, 41, 5, 26, 49, 8, 10, 65, 18, 6, 61.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 190, Feb. 22, 1867.
64, 73, 29, 28, 65, 2, 25, 70, 31, 67, 42, 52, 78.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 113, Feb. 22, 1867.
4, 57, 44, 47, 49, 66, 62, 36, 56, 43, 14, 3.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 114, Feb. 22, 1867.
15, 37, 4, 75, 28, 1, 53, 74, 10, 29, 7, 76, 67.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 28, Feb. 22, 1867.
46, 31, 42, 14, 2, 45, 49, 4, 65, 62, 24.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 19, Feb. 22, 1867.
42, 32, 31, 56, 57, 63, 68, 67, 22, 24, 75, 71.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 38, Feb. 22, 1867.
33, 20, 37, 55, 43, 77, 61, 64, 63, 51, 47.
CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 23, Feb. 22, 1867.
57, 14, 63, 75, 40, 60, 76, 74, 34, 18, 43, 20, 37.
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SUPPLY NEWSDEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS EVERYWHERE AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIED RATES, NO CHARGE BEING MADE FOR PACKING OR CARTING:

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DAILY PAPERS	CENTS
New-York Herald	3½
New-York Times	3½
New-York Tribune	3
New-York World	3½
New-York Sun	1½
New-York Staats Zeitung	3½
New-York German Democrat	2½
New-York Evening Post	4
New-York Evening Express	3½
New-York Journal (German)	2½
New-York Journal of Commerce	4½
New-York Evening Gazette	1½
French Messenger	3

SEMI-WEEKLY.	
New-York Tribune	3
New-York Times	3½
New-York Evening Post	3
New-York World	3¾
New-York Express	3½
New-York Journal of Commerce	5

WEEKLY.	
Albion	8½
American Union	4½
Army and Navy Journal	11
American Artisan	4½
American Miscellany	6
American Journal of Mining	7
Banner of Light	6
Boston Pilot (Catholic)	5
Clipper, New-York (Sporting)	7
Christian Ambassador	4½
Christian Advocate and Journal	7
Christian Intelligencer	6
Commercial and Financial Chronicle	15
Courier des Etats Unis	9
Country Gentleman	4
Criminal Zeitung	7½
Citizen	7
Church Journal	10
Church Union	4½
Dispatch, New-York	7½
Day-Book	3½
Democrat (German)	6¼
Economist and Dry-Goods Reporter	9
Evangelist	6
Every Saturday	7½
Examiner and Chronicle	4½
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	7
Frank Leslie's Zeitung (German)	7
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner	7
Frank Leslie's Illustracion Americano	25
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly	3¾
Freeman's Journal	7
French Messager	8
Fireside, The	4½
Farm and Fireside	4
Field, Turf and Farm	9
Flag of Our Union	7½
Forney's Weekly Press	5
German Museum	7
Harper's Weekly	7
Hodge's Journal of Finance	6
Home Journal	5
Herald (California edition)	4½
Herald (European edition)	4½
Hide and Leather Interest	4½
Home Weekly	2¾
Independent	5½
Irish People	4½
Investigator (Boston)	7
Irish American	4
Internal Revenue Recorder	9
Journal of Commerce	4½
Literary Companion	5½
Liberal Christian	6
Living Age	14
Literary Album	7
L'Eco d'Italia	9
La Cronica (Tuesday and Thursday editions)	8
La Cronica (Saturday edition)	16
Mercantile Journal	6
Metropolitan Record	7
Musical Times	7
Metropolitan Reporter	5½
Methodist	4½
New-York Courier	4
New-York Ledger	4½
New-York Weekly	4½
New-York Mercury	4½
New-York Leader	7
New-York Tablet	7
New-York Mail Bag	2
New-York Atlas	4
New-York Observer	8
New-York Weekly Magazine	7¼
New-York Weekly Review	6
New-York Weekly Herald	3½
New-York Weekly Times	3½
New-York Weekly Tribune	3
New-York Weekly World	3½
New-York Weekly Sun	2½
New-York Weekly Express	3½
New-York Evening Post	3
New-York Sunday News	3½
New-York Era	3½
New-England Farmer	11
Nation	9
National Workman	3¾
National Free Mason	7
National Police Gazette	7½
Northern Lights	11
Oil News (Philadelphia)	9
Oliver Optic's Boys' and Girls' Magazine	3½
Petroleum Record	9
People's Journal	3½
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	4
Price Current	7
Railroad Journal	11
Republic, The	4½
Round Table	10
Rural New-Yorker	7
Right Way, The	2
Saturday Night	5
Scientific American	5½
Scottish American	5
Spiritual Republic	6
Star-Spangled Banner	3½
Staats Zeitung	4½
Sunday Mercury	6½
Sunday Times	6
Shoe and Leather Reporter	7
Shipping and Commercial List	12
Tobacco Leaf	2½
True Flag	4½
Thompson's Reporter, plain	5
Thompson's Reporter, with Coin	6
Universe and Catholic Herald	5
Watson's Art Journal	8
Watchman	6
Waverley Magazine	11
Week, The	3½
Western World	4½
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times (Sporting)	11
Wide World (Boston)	5½
Yankee Blade	5½
Zion's Standard and Weekly Review	4

FORTNIGHTLY.	
The Galaxy	23

MONTHLY.	
Atlantic Monthly	27
Appleton's Railroad Guide	26
Agriculturist (English)	9
Agriculturist (German)	9
Arthur's Home Magazine	16
Argosy (reprint)	19
American Exchange and Review	19
American Tales	8½
American Homeopathic Observer	15
American Miscellany (monthly parts)	15
American Journal of Horticulture	22
American Journal of Numismatics	21
Ballou's Dollar Monthly	11
Banker's Magazine	35
Beadle's Monthly	16
Beadle's Dime Novels	6⅛
Blackwood's (reprint)	27
Boston Ten-Cent Novelettes	6¼
Boudoir	7
Children's Hour	10
Chambers' Cyclopædia	17
Comic Monthly	8½
Coachmaker's Magazine	45
Coin Chart Manual	11
Cultivator	6
Catholic World	33
Demorest's Young America	10
Dinsmore's R. R. Guide and Maps	14
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly, and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion	21
Druggist's Circular	9
Eclectic Magazine	35
Educational Monthly	12
Every Saturday (monthly parts)	33
Forrester's Boys' and Girls'	8
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours	10
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	27
Frank Leslie's Newspaper (monthly parts)	30
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	9½
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls's Weekly (monthly parts)	16
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner (monthly parts)	35
Funniest of Fun	10
Friend, The	15
Flag of Our Union (monthly parts)	27
Gardner's Monthly	16
Gartenlaube	8
Godey's Lady's Book	21
Galaxy (semi-monthly)	23
Good Words	19
German Bank Note Reporter	18
Gleason's Illustrated Novels	17
Harper's Magazine	27
Harper's Weekly (monthly parts)	33
Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion	27
Haney's Journal of Romance	7
Hall's Journal of Health	9
Horticulturist	13
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	33
Historical Magazine	37
Hodge's Reporter	6
Holbrook's United States Mail	9
Homœopathic Observer	15
Hours at Home	22½
Herald of Health	14
Jolly Joker	7
Ladies' Friend	13
Ladies' Repository	27
Le Bon Ton	60
London Lancet	35
Le Petit Messager (Fashions)	36
London Society (reprint)	33
Little Pilgrim	4½
Literary Companion (monthly parts)	17
Metropolitan Reporter	5½
Masonic Monthly	18
Merryman's Monthly	9
Merry's Museum	9
Monthly Novelette	15
Mother's Magazine	9
Monro's Ten Cent Novels	6⅛
Musical Pioneer	4
Masonic Eclectic	12
New-York Journal of Medicine	38
New-York Weekly Magazine (parts)	33
New-York Lancet	7
New-York Musical Gazette	6
Nick Nax	7⅛
Nursery, The	10
Northern Lights (monthly parts)	40
Our Young Folks	15
Old Guard	18
Peterson's Magazine	14
Phrenological Journal	14
Phunny Phellow	7¼
People's Magazine	18
Rebellion Record (monthly)	42
Riverside Magazine	17
Sunday Magazine	19
Sailors' Magazine	6
Soldiers' Casket	14
Spare Hours	15
Sabbath at Home	15
Student and Schoolmate	10
Thompson's Descriptive List	16
Thompson's Reporter (plain)	5
Thompson's Reporter (coin)	6
Waverley Magazine (monthly parts)	42
Working Farmer	8
Yankee Notions	8

LONDON WEEKLIES.	CENTS
All the Year Round	10
Athenæum	19
Bell's Life	26
Bow Bells	7
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	7
Dispatch	26
Engineer	30
Economist	26
Era (Sporting)	26
Field	30
Fun (Edited by Tom Hood)	7
Gardener's Chronicle	26
Illustrated Times	16
Illustrated Sporting News	13
Illustrated London News	26
Lloyd's Newspaper	7
London Journal	7
London Reader	7
News of the World	13
Once a Week	14
Penny Illustrated	7
Penny Miscellany	7
Punch	14
Reynolds' Miscellany	7
Reynolds' Newspaper	7
Saturday Review	30
Spectator	30
Times Daily (of latest date)	20
Wilmer & Smith's European Times	33
Liverpool Mercury	13

LONDON MONTHLIES.	
Art Journal	100
All the year Round	40
Artisan	50
Atheneum (monthly parts)	63
Belgravia	45
Builder (illustrated)	35
Beau Monde	45
Bentley's Miscellany	130
Chess-Players' Magazine	50
Christian Work	21
Chambers' Journal	28
Christian Society	45
Cornhill (illustrated)	45
Civil Engineer	110
Cotemporary Review	—
Dore's Bible	90
Dore's Don Quixote	24
Dublin University Magazine	125
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	45
Frazer's Magazine	125
Family Treasury	24
Family Herald (parts)	24
Florist and Pomologist	56
Fortnightly Review	30
Good Words	20
Homilist	40
Intellectual Observer	75
London Society	33
London Journal (illustrated)	25
London and Paris Fashions	56
Leisure Hour	23
Mechanics' Magazine	75
McMillan's Magazine	45
Nature and Art	75
Once a Week (parts)	45
Practical Mechanics' Journal	50
People's Magazine	25
Quiver	27
Reynolds' Miscellany (parts)	28
Science Gossip	20
St. James Magazine	48
Sunday Magazine	20
Sunday at Home	25
Temple Bar	45
Union Magazine, for Teachers	12
World of Fashion	45

QUARTERLY REVIEWS, &c.	
Bibliotheca Sacra	75
Braithewaite's Retrospect	105
Christian Examiner	75
Edinburgh Review, (reprint)	60
London Quarterly Review, (reprint)	60
North British Review, (reprint)	60
National Quarterly Review	112
North American Review	115
Social Science Review	75
Silliman's Journal	85
Westminster Review, (reprint)	60
Wood's Quarterly Retrospect	100

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If there are any people in your vicinity who read newspapers, magazines, and books—as, of course, there are—they need a News Depot. If there is none, you can make money by establishing one, and the sooner a beginning is made the better. While it is true that demand regulates supply as a rule, it is in this business further true, that the demand can be *cultivated*, where it has not before existed, or increased in *extent* by well-directed effort. By the old-fashioned plan—now nearly obsolete in every enterprising community—he who desires a magazine or newspaper, must subscribe and pay for it a long time beforehand. By the new plan, all the periodicals—whether dailies, weeklies, or monthlies—come to one man, namely, the dealer, who buys them by the *number*, as many copies of each number as are wanted, as fast only as they are actually issued. Buying at wholesale prices, he can retail them at the same price his customers would have to pay if they bought them over the publishers' counter, in this City, or whatever the city of their publication. He thus saves his customers an actual item of expense in *postage;* but what is of more consequence to most people, he can serve them *earlier* than the old plan could—they pay only for what they get, and *as* they get it—and they are not bound to take a periodical which they find, on trial, does not please; they can stop it any time, and try another, till suited—the dealer regulating his orders on us accordingly. Besides, if a publication should suspend they lose nothing by it, not having paid for it in advance.

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The Monthlies are usually issued between the 15th and 25th of the month *preceding* that on which they are dated. We forward them as soon as out. The Weeklies are issued on various days—some on every day of the week.

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When goods are ordered that cannot be had, we immediately give notice, stating the reason why they are not sent.

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